THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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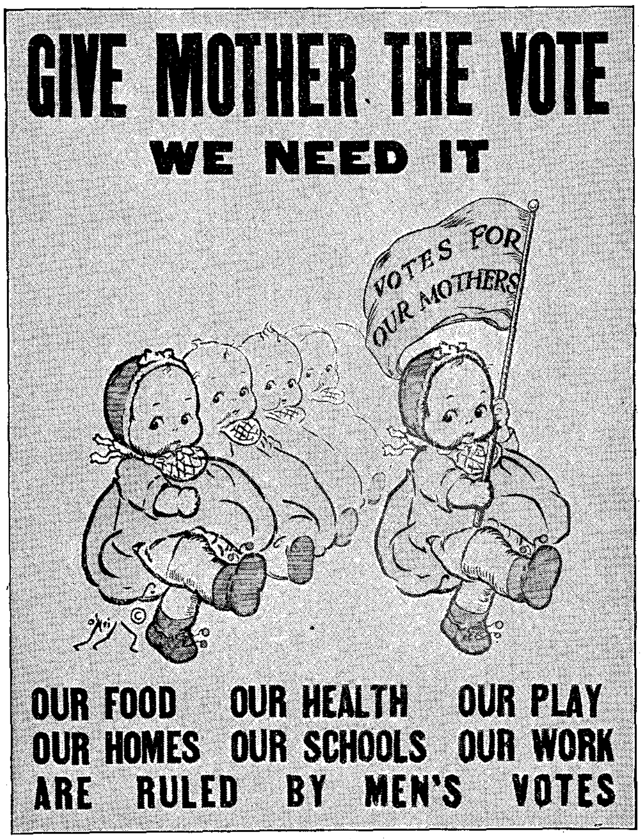
WHAT AMERICA THINKS OF VOTES FOR WOMEN

THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE POLL of the press of the United States ever taken on the question of woman suffrage has just been completed. Until recent years the subject was regarded indifferently; as a menace to the home and society, by some; facetiously, by others; and with most astonishing apathy on the part of the vast bulk of the population. However, since eleven of the great Western States have already granted women the franchise, and as the question is to be voted on this fall by four of the greatest of the original thirteen States of the Union—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts—it is beginning to arouse a degree of attention worthy of a great political issue. The general apathy is giving place to a more lively interest; and it is gradually becoming apparent that the nation must soon face one of those great issues in Government that is comparable to the struggle for manhood suffrage. Woman, who yesterday was a political cipher, is to-day stepping up to occupy a plane of equality with man. The nature of the progress of woman suffrage in the West convinces its friends that its adoption is to become general. "Once granted the suffrage," declares a Western editor, "women will never give it up." If there can be no retrogression, then, the only direction it can take is to advance, tho the recent defeats may indicate a "deadlock on the Western front." A curious feature of the contagious spread of the movement in the West is that, with one slight break, each succeeding State to adopt equal suffrage borders on another where it was already in practise.


GIVE MOTHER THE VOTE
WE NEED IT
VOTES FOR OUR MOTHERS
OUR FOOD OUR HEALTH OUR PLAY
OUR HOMES OUR SCHOOLS OUR WORK
ARE RULED BY MEN'S VOTES

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A FAVORITE SUFFRAGE POSTER.

Are the people who enjoy it satisfied? Will the people who have not yet adopted it yield to it? Is there really a popular demand for it?

THE LITERARY DIGEST, in an effort to gage the attitude of the entire United States upon the subject, sent letters to a thousand newspapers in all parts of the country, requesting that they answer two questions, one to determine the editorial attitude toward the proposition, the other to discover the sentiment of the community represented. Such polls, of course, merely show the drift of public feeling as seen and exprest by editorial observers on the spot. Some States whose editors favor woman suffrage might vote against it, no doubt. Yet the value of such a canvass can not be disputed.

Every State responded freely. To state the result briefly, the "ayes" have it.

An overwhelming majority of editors personally favored it. Out of a total of 526 replies, 391 were affirmative, 97 negative, and 38 undecided. The half thousand who did not reply may perhaps represent the large fraction of the people who view the subject with indifference.

The sentiment of the communities represented is far from duplicating the attitude of the editors. Yet the communities also favor it, altho the clear "yeas" are not in a majority. The actual figures are: Favorable, 237; undecided, 133; negative, 156. Among the undecided, however, a large number are said to be "rapidly becoming more favorable."

Apparently, the whole problem is resolved into a psychic contest between the spirit of radicalism in the West, conservatism in the South, and cynicism in the North and Middle States. Only in the South is another great issue involved—the latent fear of reviving the negro question.

In their attitude toward the reform, the States fall naturally into five logical divisions: Suffrage States, including Illinois, which has virtually conceded all points; campaign States, including Arkansas and Louisiana, where the question of a referendum on the subject is soon to be considered; Southern States, in which Maryland and Delaware are included; New England; and the remaining undecided States bordering on the Great Lakes, and extending down the valley of the Missouri and Mississippi in a broad band, and thence to the Mexican border, seeming in their linked strength

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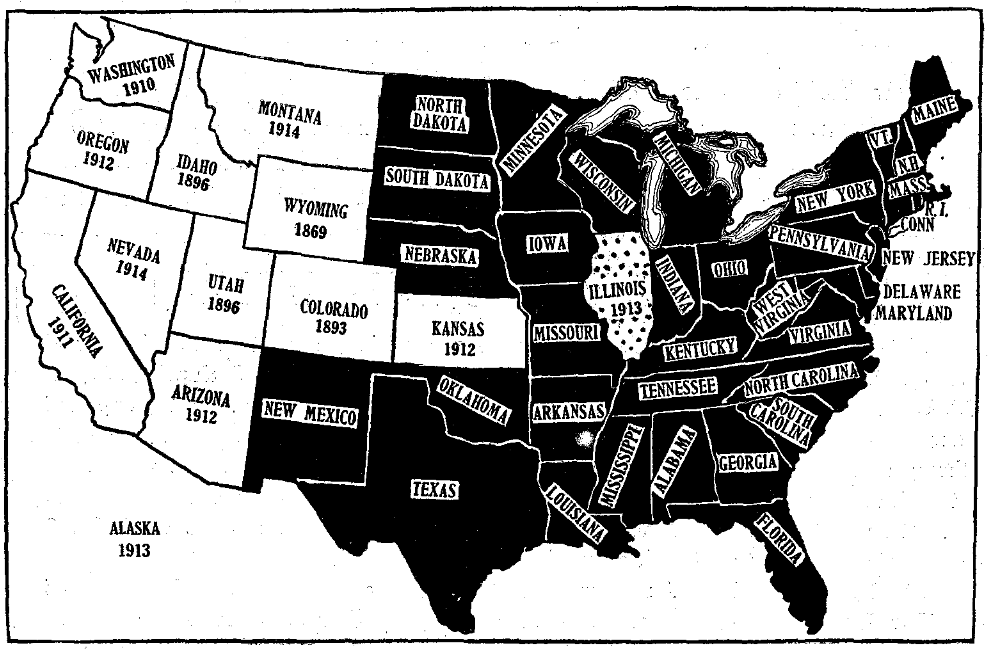

WASHINGTON 1910
OREGON 1912
IDAHO 1896
MONTANA 1914
WYOMING 1869
NEVADA 1914
UTAH 1896
COLORADO 1893
CALIFORNIA 1911
ARIZONA 1912
KANSAS 1912
ILLINOIS 1913
ALASKA 1913
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
MINNESOTA
IOWA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
OHIO
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
VT.
N.H.
MAINE
MASS.
R.I.
CONN
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
FLORIDA

SUFFRAGE MAP: WOMEN VOTE IN THE WHITE STATES.

and importance veritably like the broad shoulders and backbone of the nation.

In the suffrage States, where women have already encountered all phases of political experience, a larger number of communities actually are reported in favor of its continuance than are the editors themselves, the exact figures being 99 editors and 103 communities in favor, with only 7 communities doubtful and 6 opposed; while there are 12 editors opposed and 4 doubtful.

Out of 128 editors in the campaign States, 98 are in favor, 16 opposed, and 14 on the fence. The community-interest is reported as falling off somewhat, tho it is still very high. In this group, which will soon cast its ballot, the element of doubt is nevertheless strong, 46 communities being reported as uncertain, 62 in favor, and 21 opposed.

In the Southern States the opposition on the part of the entire community is overwhelming, even tho a large majority of editors actually express themselves in favor of it. Forty-eight out of 76 communities are reported as unfavorably disposed, with only 18 even doubtful, and an inconsiderable 9 in favor. Yet 40 editors indorse it, 29 oppose it, and 6 admit themselves uncertain.

Conservatism is the rule in New England, as in the South. A proportionately large number of editors favor it, however, the exact number being 14 out of a total of 23. Of the remainder, 5 are opposed and 4 doubtful. Only 3 communities are reported in favor; but 10 are doubtful. The remaining 3 are opposed.

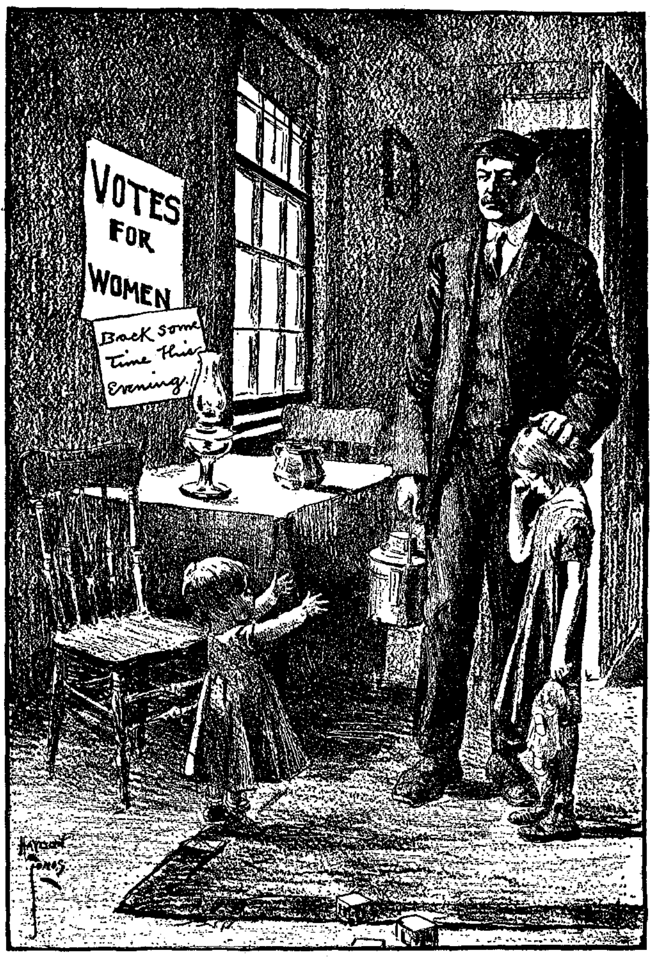
The remaining undecided States are subject to influences from both East and West; and as a result their sentiments are divided in a fair balance. Out of 163 communities reported, 44 favor, 50 are doubtful, and 69 oppose it. An overwhelming majority of editors favor it, however, 121 advocating it, while only 33 oppose, and 9 are still uncertain.

SUFFRAGE STATES

Wyoming, which accorded the suffrage to women as far back as 1869, is so settled in its convictions that we have received no editorial replies opposing it, and the community has come to regard it as a matter of course, almost the entirety of its native voters never having known any other system. After almost half a century of "votes for women," the Laramie *Daily Boomerang* declares the State "is free of corrupt politics," and says that "this is probably due as much to the refined influence exerted by the women voters as to any other single cause. Other States, held back by graft among officials they have elected, might well follow the example of Wyoming." And this view is concurred in by every other editor who has exprest an opinion, *The Wyoming Times*, of Evanston, adding that it is also the conviction of "our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

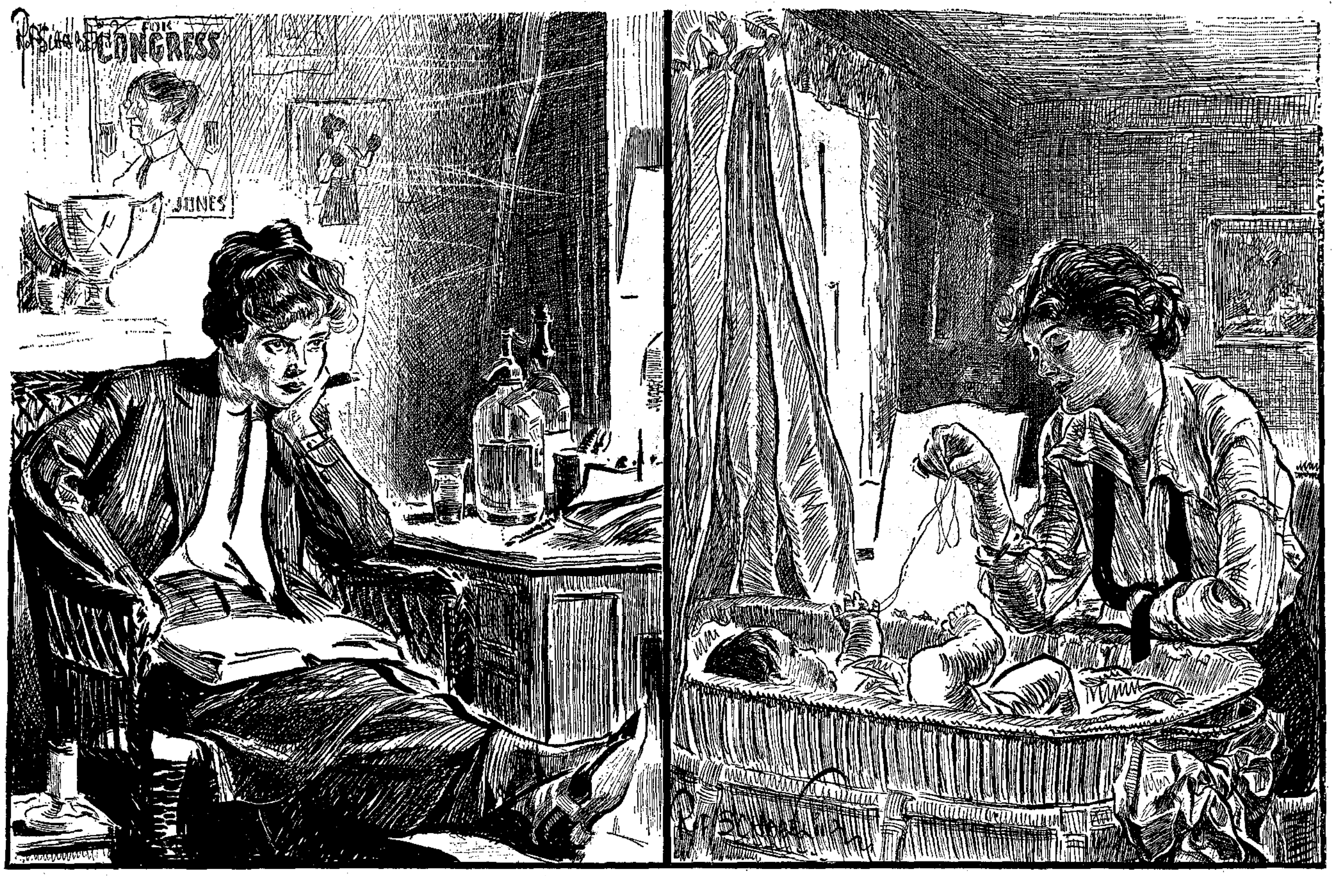
Colorado, the first to follow Wyoming's example, twenty-four years later, expresses the same satisfied attitude on the part of the vast majority of voters, tho only three claim that it has had any uplifting influence in politics. *The Herald-Democrat*, of Leadville, declaring that there are occasionally objections, "generally from professional politicians, because the woman vote is an uncertain quantity," adds that they are, nevertheless, divided, "even on this question, tho the anti-prohibitionists place the blame for Colorado voting dry on the women and Billy Sunday." However, while woman suffrage may not move mountains, the Colorado Springs *Evening Telegraph* admits that "on the whole its influence is for the betterment of politics and for cleaner officials." This opinion seems to be shared by most other papers of the State, including the Denver *Express*, the Pueblo *Chieftain*, and the Colorado Springs *Gazette;* tho *The Daily Sentinel*, of Grand Junction, disapproves the extension of equal suffrage in other States on the ground that it has made no improvement whatever in political, moral, and industrial life.

While admitting that many of the reforms promised as a result of the extension of the suffrage to the women of Idaho, in 1896, have failed to materialize, the majority of editors of that


VOTES FOR WOMEN
Back some time this Evening

By permission of the Women's Anti-Suffrage Association of Massachusetts.

HOME.



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POLITICS. HOME RULE.

CARTOON CIRCULATED BY THE "ANTI'S."

Used as a frontispiece in "The Case Against Woman Suffrage," published by the "Man Suffrage Association."

State seem agreed, nevertheless, that it gives a "healthy atmosphere," even tho "women are about as susceptible to political influence as men." While the Boise *Evening Capital News* says that only those oppose it privately who oppose the progressive measures usually supported by women, *The Statesman*, of the same city, retorts that "neither for the women nor for the State has it demonstrated itself to be what was claimed for it." The Caldwell *Tribune* opposes it because it is necessary to get out "carriages and automobiles on election day in order to get out the woman vote."

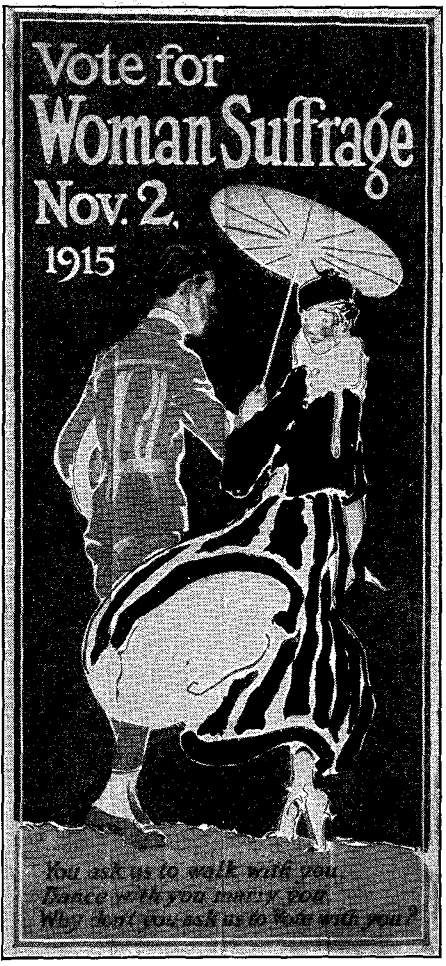
On the other hand, the editor of *The Herald-Republican*, of Salt Lake City, speaking for Utah, has nothing but good to say: "The participation of women in the elections has so improved the conditions in the election-booths, has so bettered the atmosphere at the primaries and conventions, has so improved the condition of women and children that I, who was so emphatically opposed to woman suffrage until I came to Utah, am an enthusiastic convert." And then the editor of the Ogden *Examiner* replies acridly that it has been adopted as the result of "baiting, browbeating, and political cowardice on the part of men who had not the courage of their convictions." Nevertheless, every other journal in the State, so far as we can find, is vigorously opposed to this view-point, from the Logan *Journal*, which declares the women are advancing the cause of prohibition, to the Box Elder *News*, which avers that a great many of the women are superior to their brothers in their understanding of national questions.

Washington is almost unanimously for equal suffrage, tho the Walla-Walla *Morning Union* declares that women who make spectacular appeals for Congressional action ought to be rebuffed. The women of Ellensburg, according to *The Evening Record*, set an example of civic duty, by the way, that might be of interest to their pampered sisters of Caldwell, Idaho, who ride to the polls in "carriages and automobiles." "Last winter in the worst snow-storm in ten years, Ellensburg, a town of 6,000, cast within 300 of its total registration on a municipal election when a reform issue was to be decided. Ten inches of snow fell during the day, a storm without precedent, yet the women voted." The Seattle *Times*, taking an emphatically opposite view, does not seem to show much compassion for the male of the species either: "Unlimited male suffrage was bad enough. To its evils is now added, in this State, unlimited female suffrage. The latter is worse than the former; the two together are superlatively dreadful." The consensus of opinion in this State, and, in fact, practically all the Western States, seems to be summed up in this editorial expression of the Spokane *Daily Chronicle:*

> "A five-year test of equal suffrage has not converted the State of Washington into a sweet and snakeless garden of Eden; but it has brought into action a tremendous new force for honesty, better morals, temperance, and cleaner living. It has multiplied the list of independent voters. It has aroused a keener interest in the duties of governments toward the poor, the sick, the unfortunate. It has put fresh support behind every lawmaker and every official who cares more for humanity than dollars. It has made it foolish for the rounder to run for office or for the grafter or the boodler, once exposed, to seek election again.
>
> "The people of Washington favor equal suffrage heartily, but not unanimously. . . . The good citizen, however, does favor equal suffrage for Washington to-day, to-morrow, and as long as the Republic stands."

California, which adopted woman suffrage in 1911, in a most spectacular fashion, ranks next only to Wyoming and Oregon in its satisfaction over the results, none out of twenty-seven replying papers declaring against it, and only three expressing doubt; while they are practically unanimous in declaring the community sentiment in favor of it. The conservative San Francisco *Chronicle* declines to advise other States on the question; the

Oakland *Tribune* is non-committal; and *The News*, of Santa Barbara, opposes its extension in the Southern States, an opinion that seems to be common among many editors even outside the South. There can be no doubt from the opinions exprest that the women of the State wield an enormous influence, in some places preponderating, and this gives rise to some interesting information. In Sacramento, for instance, *The Star* declares that 85 per cent. of the vote is female, adding that "as office-holders they are superior to men." In this is its "one derogatory feature," according to the Lake County *Bee*, "the holding of public office by females increasing rapidly in this State. But this is an economic question, women leaving the home for the workshop." *The Examiner*, of Los Angeles, takes equal suffrage as a matter of course; and so does *The Call-Post*, of San Francisco. The Chico *Record* finds that while "the general results are not changed, the expense of campaigns and elections is greatly increased." The liquor-question constantly intrudes itself, without, apparently, any sufficient reason for doing so; for altho the "liquor men feel that suffrage is a serious danger to the saloon," in the words of the Sacramento *Union*, still "the State went wet by a large majority." The Sacramento *Bee* explains that while the vote of the home women was against sweeping prohibition, they probably would have voted for the elimination of saloons. The same paper gives us the interesting advice that women have made fewer mistakes than men in marking complex and sometimes puzzling ballots. The Fresno *Republican* sums up the public attitude with the statement that the subject is "no longer discust, and a return to former conditions would strike everybody as strange and atavistic."


Vote for
Woman Suffrage
Nov. 2,
1915
You ask us to walk with you
Dance with you marry you
Why don't you ask us to Vote with you?

A POSTER APPEAL.

Oregon, grown used to equal suffrage by contact with three suffrage States, has little to say on the subject, but declares unanimously in favor of it. In the editorial opinions received there seems to be almost a note of irritation at their good-will even being questioned. However, *The New Republic*, of Portland, declares that "the immediately resulting good is not on politics, but on the women, by giving them a widened horizon." And it adds the interesting observation that suffrage promotes comradeship between husband and wife "even when they differ."

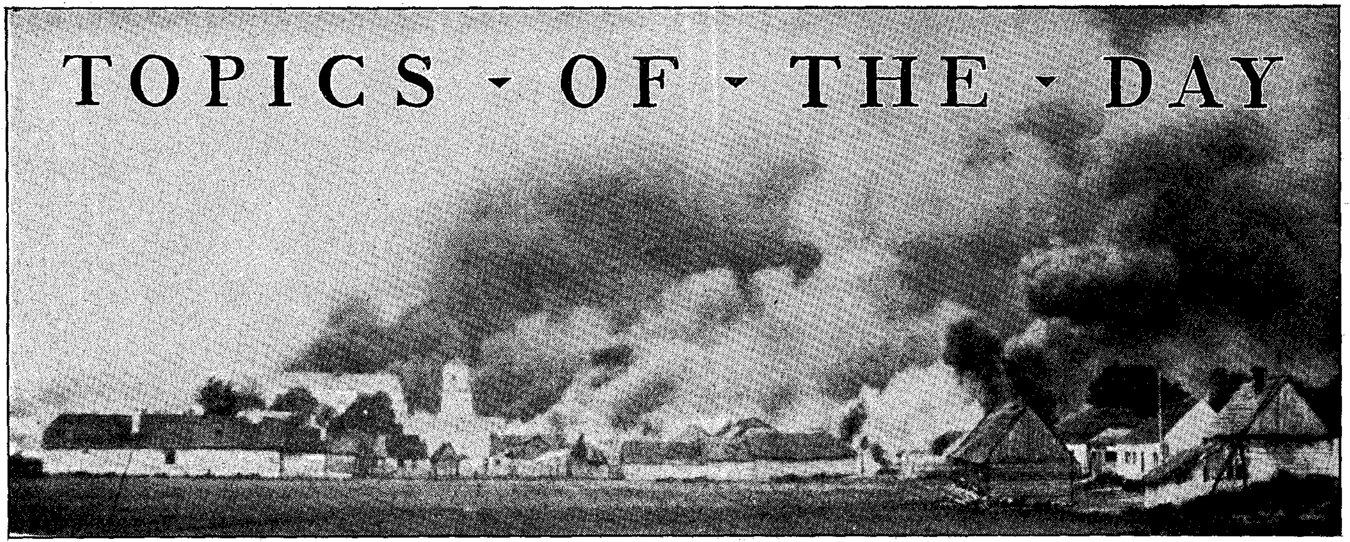
This enthusiasm abates somewhat when we strike Arizona, Kansas, Montana, and Nevada, tho unquestionably the general tone is still unalterably favorable, except in the case of Nevada, which, according to our returns, actually does not like it. The Arizona *Republican*, of Phœnix, explains that the question arose in that State at a time when Arizona was adopting many new things and it "went into the pool," tho "there probably were not a majority of votes in favor of it at the time." The Phœnix *Gazette* adds that there "is not, and never was, an active militancy"; so the suffrage was evidently granted voluntarily on the part of the men. The only real dissenter in Arizona, however, does not like to have his name mentioned; but his opinion is that the female of the species is too giddy and sociable a creature to consider seriously the problems of politics. This opinion is faintly echoed in Montana, by the Helena *Independent*, which complains that in a city campaign the women voted for "an incompetent man for mayor because he had but one arm and needed the money." *The Miner*, of Butte, says there seems to be a wholesome fear of the women's vote, and the Missoula *Sentinel* adds that that is "reason enough" for enfranchising woman. Opinion apparently has not yet had a chance to crystallize in Nevada; but the Las Vegas *Age* notes the curious fact that in Reno and Las Vegas, when the women voted for the first time in municipal elections, in both cases the vote showed a decided leaning toward "liberal government" and less strict saloon regulations. On the other hand the Elko *Free Press* prophesies that at the next election the women's vote will be cast for "the suppression of gambling and the restriction of the sale of liquor."

Kansas, which thrusts its wedge directly against the unswerved States along the Mississippi, is decidedly favorable, tho there is still an earnest minority. The Kansas City (Kan.) *Press* flatly says "no," tho the community is reported to favor it. The Atchison *Globe* protests that the vote of the men "put over practically all of the Kansas reforms before full suffrage was extended to women, whose voting has had little effect other than increasing the vote without changing results, and increasing the number of workers at the polls and the expense of candidates." On the other hand, the Atchison *Champion* says that while only half the women vote in ordinary elections, their interest "is aroused chiefly by moral rather than economic issues. New laws making polling-places less objectionable will increase the percentage of women voters. The strong sentiment among women against the use of liquor caused the abandonment of this means of getting the male floaters here by political organizations." The Leavenworth *Times* entirely agrees with this opinion; while *The Farmer's Mail and Breeze* declares "they have been the mightiest and best influence in Kansas"; and the Emporia *Gazette* believes the result has been good for the State "and even better for the women"—a belief that the Topeka *Capital* extends to "every State where it is in operation."

Standing alone as an advance-guard, Illinois marks a distinct invasion of the non-suffrage communities east of the Mississippi, and is proud and waxing in strength. It is already virtually an equal-suffrage State, women having the right to vote on all statutory officers and matters, their limitations embracing only Federal affairs. There seems to be no doubt, however, that even these limitations will be removed in the near future, practically all of the twenty editors of Illinois queried expressing themselves favorably, while only two report their communities opposed to it—one of them, the Alton *Telegraph*, on the ground that the community is "somewhat wet," the other assigning no particular reason. Showing a contrary view of the liquor-question, the Rock Island *Daily Union* expresses the opinion that in the 1914 election the women's vote "kept Rock Island and Moline wet." Most of the papers, like the Chicago *Herald*, *The Illinois State Journal*, of Springfield, the Peoria *Journal*, *The Herald-News*, of Joliet, and others from all over the State, declare themselves and the communities they represent as entirely favorable, but refrain from any editorial comment other than an occasional assurance that the idea is "gaining in favor each year." However, *The Evening Star* throws

(*Continued on page* 800)

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



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WOULD AN EARLIER "DRIVE" HAVE SAVED THIS VILLAGE?

A Russian village fired by shells while the Germans, undisturbed on their Western front, were using their main forces to encompass Russian defeat.

THE ALLIES' "DRIVE" IN THE WEST

IS THIS THE GREAT DRIVE in the West which has been looked for ever since Lord Kitchener made his remark about the war beginning last May? was the question raised in the minds of American editorial-writers by the sudden resumption of the offensive on a large scale by the Allies last week in Champagne, Artois, and Flanders. It is, answers the New York *Times*. Germany, says the New York *Herald*, is now on the defensive. The simultaneous advances around Perthes and Lens seem to the Brooklyn *Eagle* the greatest event of the war since the battle of the Marne a year ago. The New York *World* is convinced that at last "the trench-deadlock in the West has been broken," and the Brooklyn *Standard Union* comes to the conclusion that the odds are against the Germans holding their lines against such tremendous onslaughts. Yet equally thoughtful watchers are less positive. The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, for instance, thinks that the moral effect will be the greatest gain to the Allied forces from this stupendous effort. The Springfield *Republican* reminds its readers that after all "the actual gains are not very great; as a matter of fact, they increase the striking resemblance of the lines to those held last winter, no more than offsetting the gains made since then by the Germans, as at Ypres, Souchez, Soissons, and the Argonne." And the St. Louis *Republic* can not avoid the conclusion that "there is nothing yet that can be said to be in any wise decisive." So we find the Louisville *Courier-Journal* pausing in its almost daily task of wrathfully consigning to perdition "all the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns" long enough to remark with a detached, almost a bored, air:

> "The world will observe the course of the fighting with renewed interest because it has waited a good while, and with diminishing patience, the inauguration of a plan of action commensurate with the resources of the Allied Powers in men, money, and advantages at sea."

The attack upon the German lines in the West began, we gather from the dispatches, on September 25, following an incessant big-gun bombardment of about four weeks, which had increased in intensity during the last few days. Sixty hours of this "blasting process," as the Boston *News Bureau* describes it, was followed by the taking of the demolished trenches in twenty minutes. The net result of the first two days, says a New York *Evening Post* summary, "was the taking of more than 20,000 unwounded German prisoners, the occupation of twenty miles of German trenches (the German lines having been penetrated at some points to a depth of two and one-half miles), and the capture of upward of thirty field-guns, besides other war-material." Since the first two days of fighting there have been reports of further slight advances, the consolidation of gains, the enumeration of over 100 pieces of artillery taken, several repulses, and German counter-attacks. Dispatches from German news-centers admit the intensity of the artillery-fire and the loss of trenches here and there. But they note a heavy loss to the attackers and the recapture of important positions by the Germans, and insist that the line has not been broken, or even seriously weakened.

But the Allied plan of battle, the Boston *Transcript* remarks, "is not a mere brute advance all along the line. The infantry-assault narrowed itself down to three points—at Ypres, in front of Lens, and southward, in Champagne, between Reims and Verdun." The fighting in the Ypres region does not seem so important to newspaper war-experts as the drive by the British and French around Lens and by the French in Champagne. Viewed in detail, says the New York *Evening Post*—

> "The gains made by both the French and the English have value as a threat against the German line of communications, between the Argonne and the vicinity of Reims, and between La Bassée and Arras. Reims is the apex of a triangle of which the Argonne is the base and the two lines of railway from the north and the south end of the Argonne to Reims are the sides. The northern railway lies behind the German lines. The southern railway lies behind the French lines. The control of the respective railways was the natural object of campaign on either side. . . . The French are now less than three miles from the German railway-line. The control of this line would naturally disorganize the entire German position from Verdun to Reims and beyond.
>
> "The British and French effort north of Arras was directed against the highway from La Bassée through Lens to Arras and the railway a mile or two behind the highroad. . . . To the extent that the enemy employs motor communication along this road, his lines have been cut. It would require another short thrust to cut the railway which runs in a curve from La Bassée through Lens to Arras, and so further endanger the German position."

To possess Lens, writes Frank H. Simonds in the New York *Tribune*, "is to hold the highways and railroads centering there and compel the Germans to draw back from their last foothold on the Artois hills into the plain and toward the city of Douai, some twenty miles east." This, say other writers, would endanger the German hold on Lille. Mr. Simonds adds that—

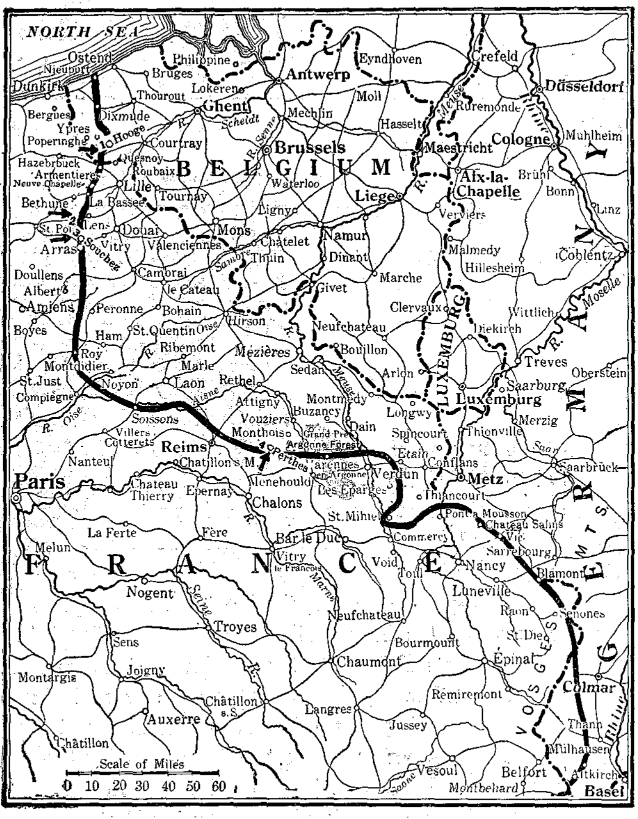
> "The thing to keep in mind is that the Allies in Artois are slowly and surely pushing the Germans back. They drove them off the Lorette Hill in May. They seem at the point of expelling them from Lens now. Precisely in this fashion Grant moved west around Petersburg and Richmond until Lee was

compelled to leave the Confederate capital, because his remaining line of communication was imperiled.

"The Allied movement is not by the flank. It is rather a wedge slowly driven eastward across the German line of communication. If Lens should fall, the net advance for six months would hardly exceed ten miles at the most. But if the rate were maintained, and the country favors the Allies as they advance, the Germans would have to leave France within the next twelve months."

It seems to the New York *Evening Sun* that "the assault in Champagne must rank first"—

"It was the most successful piece of aggressive tactics that the Western front has beheld on either side since the German gas-attack at Ypres last April. Its success was due first of all to the overwhelming fierceness of the French artillery preparation, but not less to the vigor and dash of the infantry-thrust that completed the blow. Whether these tactics can be repeated with equally sudden success against the new German line in Champagne is to be doubted, since the placement of artillery, the finding of ranges and marks, and the battering-down of defenses take time. The next blow may not be immediately forthcoming, and it may be far more costly. Even so, the ability of French artillery and infantry to master the German line has been strikingly demonstrated, and the demonstration has a vital bearing on the future course of the war in the West."


NORTH SEA
Ostend
Nieuport
Dunkirk
Bruges
Philippine
Antwerp
Eyndhoven
Crefeld
Düsseldorf
Thourout
Lokeren
Ghent
Mol
Bergues
Dixmude
Ypres
Poperinghe
Hooge
Scheldt
Mechlin
Hasselt
Ruremonde
Courtray
Brussels
Maestricht
Cologne
Muhlheim
Hazebruck
Armentieres
Neuve Chapelle
Roubaix
Lille
B E L G I U M
Aix-la-Chapelle
Bonn
Waterloo
Liege
Bethune
La Bassee
Tournay
Ligny
Verviers
Linz
St. Pol
Lens
Douai
Mons
Namur
Arras
Vitry
Valenciennes
Chatelet
Thuin
Dinant
Malmedy
Hillesheim
Coblentz
Doullens
Cambrai
Albert
Le Cateau
Marche
Givet
Amiens
Peronne
Bohain
Hirson
Clervaux
Wittlich
Moselle
Boves
Ham
St. Quentin
Neufchateau
Diekirch
Roye
Ribemont
Mezieres
Bouillon
Treves
Montdidier
Marle
Sedan
Arlon
Oberstein
St. Just
Noyon
Laon
Rethel
LUXEMBURG
Saarburg
Compiegne
Aisne
Attigny
Montmedy
Luxemburg
Soissons
Vouziers
Buzancy
Longwy
Merzig
Villers Cotterets
Reims
Monthois
Dun
Spincourt
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Thiaucourt
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La Ferte
Fere
Bar le Duc
Commercy
Vic
Sarrebourg
Melun
Vitry le Francois
Void
Toul
Nancy
Blamont
F R A N C E
Marne
Nogent
Luneville
Seine
Neufchateau
Raon
Senones
Troyes
Bourmont
St. Die
Sens
Chaumont
Epinal
Colmar
Montargis
Joigny
Chatillon s. S.
Remiremont
Langres
Auxerre
Jussey
Thann
Chatillon
Mulhausen
Vesoul
Belfort
Altkirch
Montbeliard
Basel
G E R M A N Y
V O S G E S M T S
Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60

WHERE THE ALLIES MADE THEIR DRIVES.

The arrows show the chief points of attack of September 25 and 26 against the long German line of trenches. Hooge (1), in Flanders, was the northern limit of the British offensive. Both British and French forces drove toward Lens (2), the former taking the village of Loos, the latter occupying Souchez (3). At Perthes (4) the French reported the capture of 15 miles of German trenches.

The bombardment at the points attacked by both French and British apparently exceeded that directed by von Mackensen against the Russians at the Dunajec. It literally blew the German trenches to pieces, we read. A vivid impression of such fighting from the standpoint of the attacking side is given in an interview with a French infantryman wounded in the Champagne fighting. He said, according to a Paris dispatch:

"For three days our artillery had been making an appalling din by day and night. Big guns hurled shells without respite.

"We infantry men, waiting for the end of it, began to get impatient. Saturday we ate heartily at eleven o'clock and then looked over our arms. Finally, at noon, our chiefs shouted, 'Forward!' We began to yell like men possest. With a single bound we were out of the trenches.

"The boys who had gone ahead were doing good work and were already beyond the German trenches. We reached them in our turn at the double. The trenches were filled up to the brim with German bodies. Farther on we saw enormous craters in which many Germans had been buried by falling earth. Here and there a boot protruded and we tugged at them to see if any were living, but they were not. We didn't stop long but pushed on.

"To our right we saw a strong enemy contingent, sheltered in a pit, with machine guns. They didn't last long, for we fell on them with the bayonet. It was a pretty stiff bit of fencing."

If the Allies can continue their advance, it will be for the same reason, observes the New York *Globe*, "that the Germans have been able to advance through Poland—because they overwhelmed their opponents with exploding shells before orders came to charge." If, we read in the Boston *Transcript*,

"They can carry with them in their forward movement enough heavy artillery to destroy the reserve defenses of the Germans, they can make a real penetration of the German main line. On the other hand, if they are not able to maintain the present prostrating artillery-fire, the Allies may have to 'dig in,' and we shall see a renewal of the lingering trench warfare to which we have become accustomed.

"From the psychological point of view even the gain of German trenches by the Allies, the denting-in of the Teutonic line, may have a marked effect on the course of the war. In the first place, this local success, this pushing forward by main strength of the Allied front, will have an effect on German prestige. . . . .

"Again, with the Allied advance pushed even to its present point of attainment, the Germans must see that they can not hold their own in the West simply by passive occupation of trenches. They must fight, and fight hard, to keep the Allies from making another unexpected rush. That means that troops the Teutonic allies would like to employ in Servia and for the general relief of Turkey must be sent to France and Flanders."

What, asks the New York *Tribune*, is Germany to do?

"She has spent a million—perhaps a million and a half—of Austrian and German lives in the Eastern drive. To recall corps from the East now is to insure safety in the West, but it is to give Russia months to reorganize. . . . A respite for Russia now means a new Russian offensive in the spring. But to turn east again in the spring means to invite new Western offensives. . . . . .

"The moral effect upon Germany of the new crisis can hardly be exaggerated. The Kaiser promised her victory and peace last October. Peace and the conquest of Russia were assured this autumn. But there is no peace. This much French, British, and Russian attacks make plain to-day inside as well as outside Germany.

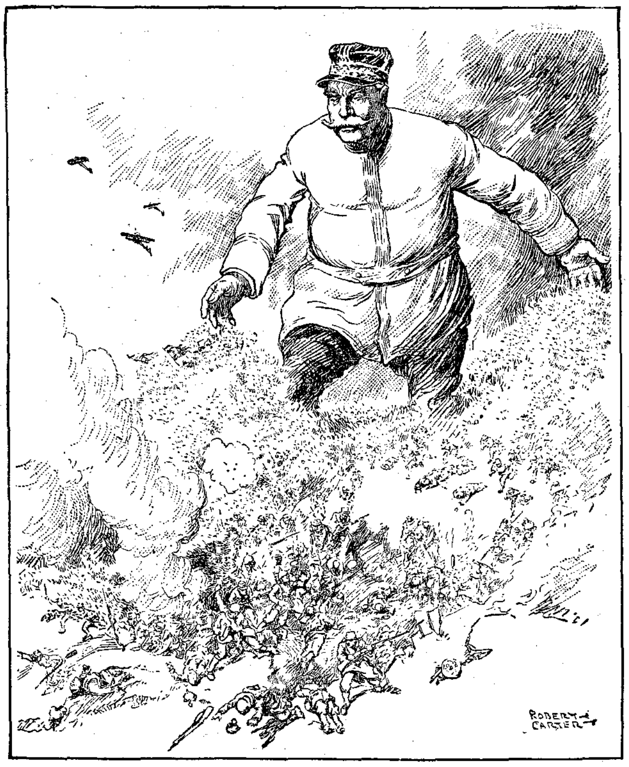
"Will the time come, is it coming now, when the German people will perceive that victory is impossible?"

But we are reminded by the New York *Press* that this Allied victory can be for the Germans no such defeat as that which swept them from the gates of Paris and across the Marne last year. For "the Germans have had that year not only to fortify their first-line defenses in a manner which they believed was invincible, but, in case of forced retreat, to prepare similarly fortified stopping-places behind them as they had no time to do when they went storming to Paris a year ago." And the New York *Evening Sun* thinks it—

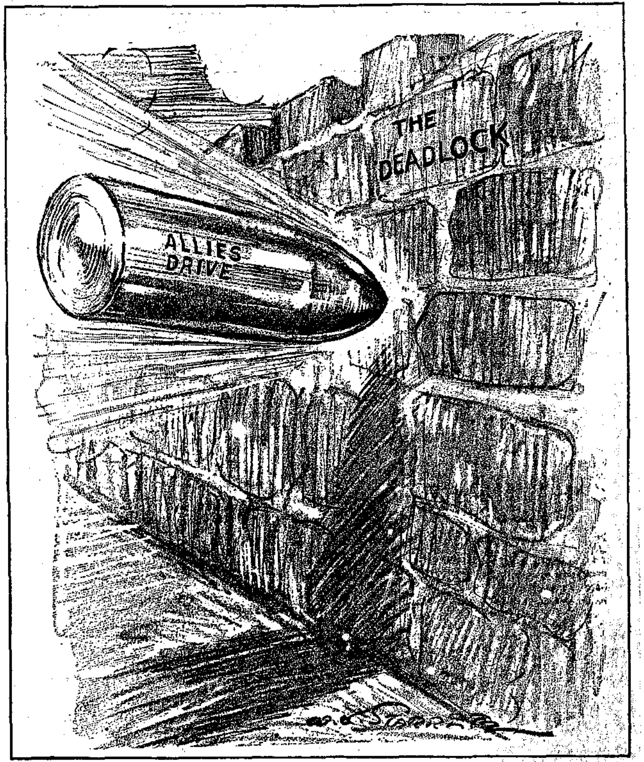
"Altogether too much for Paris and London to expect that the Germans, who have made use of the interval of a year to elaborate their remarkable system of entrenchments, can now be expelled from them in short order and driven pell-mell toward the Rhine, beaten, disorganized, and demoralized."

Yet the Washington *Post* is of the opinion that some such complete victory "in short order" is essential; that failure to achieve it now will bring consequences that will ultimately be fatal to the final success of the Allies.

Political needs demanded a "drive" just now, suspect many of our press-writers. "Winter is coming," says the New York *Evening World*. "The season of fighting should not close upon a record in which German victories and German territorial gains



THE DRIVING POWER.
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.



WILL IT GO THROUGH?
—Starrett in the New York *Tribune*.

THE "SPRING DRIVE" IN SEPTEMBER.

chiefly figure. Russia needs encouragement, if not help. Bulgaria needs a warning." General Joffre, says the Springfield *Republican*, "must have felt constrained to make a demonstration, whether ready for it or not." The Washington *Times* reasons thus:

> "The failure to rehabilitate the Balkan alliance, the disaffection in sections of Switzerland, the mutterings in Sweden, and the persistent inquiry even in America for explanation of the inaction on the Western front, may well have moved the Allies to undertake a fall campaign when on the whole they would have preferred to make the grand effort in the spring of 1916."

PATRIOTISM AND FIVE PER CENT.

THAT PATRIOTISM plus an income of something over 5 per cent. should make the new Anglo-French loan look good to the American investor is the conclusion of one New York editorial writer, who is but one of many to congratulate with equal heartiness the individual investor, his own country, and the two borrowing nations on the successful completion of the work of the Anglo-French financial commissioners. This feeling is by no means confined to Eastern financial circles, for we find the Kalamazoo *Progressive Herald* as profoundly satisfied as the most conservative organ of New York money-kings over an arrangement which "will make the United States a creditor nation of the world, and New York the financial center of the universe—as far as we know." On the other hand, there are not wanting those who can congratulate only the borrowers, either fearing a repudiation of the debt by the Allies in case of defeat or revolution or lamenting, with Mr. Hearst, our departure from the spirit of neutrality and our moral lapse in helping to prolong the bloody conflict in Europe. To quote a German view, the loan envoys came to an agreement with the New York bankers so soon after the news of the Allies' renewed offensive in France and Flanders that the *New Yorker Herold* is moved to ask: "Was the advance ordered from New York in order to create a better situation for the Pump Commission of the Allies?" But German-American editors and others who object to the activities of Lord Reading and his associates in this American country are reminded by the press that American investors have recently been given an opportunity to subscribe to a part of the third German war-loan.

The actual terms of the Anglo-French loan, as finally arranged, are considered by the press a compromise between the extreme desires of the loan envoys on the one hand and the American bankers on the other. The negotiators after their series of conferences in New York agreed, in brief, upon this, says the New York *World:*

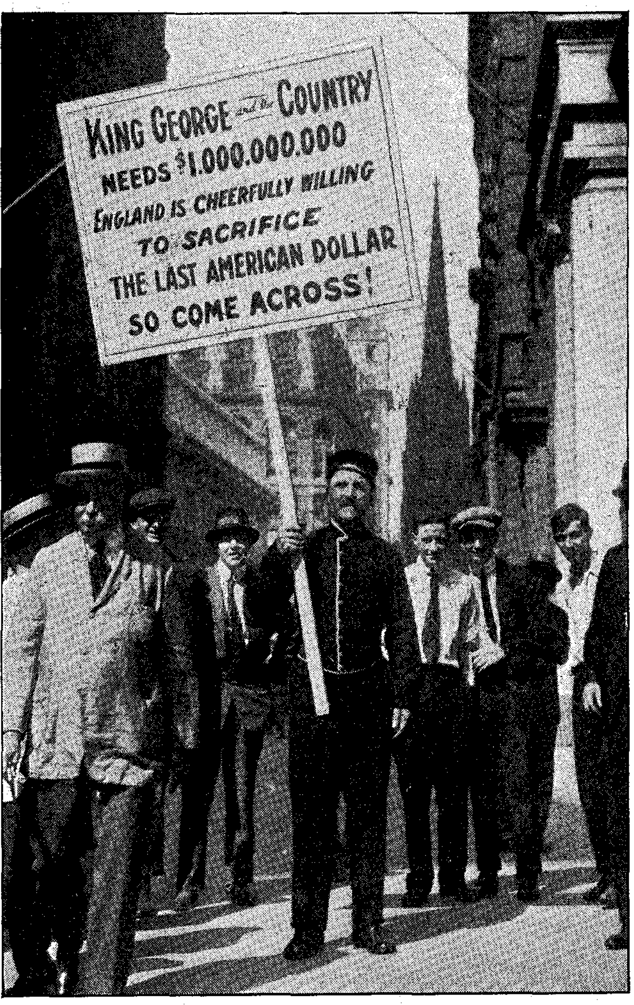
> "A credit loan limited to $500,000,000, instead of a larger amount secured in whole or in part by collateral.
>
> "A rate of interest yielding 5½ per cent. to the investor and costing the Allies 5.8 per cent.
>
> "Exclusion of Russia from the loan, but inclusion of munitions among purposes of the proceeds.
>
> "A country-wide offering of the bonds on equal terms without extra profit to J. P. Morgan & Co. or other bankers.
>
> "The money to be used in this country and the interest and principal of the bonds to be paid in dollars."

Despite the strong opposition to this loan, particularly from German-Americans, little doubt is exprest in banking circles as to its complete success. We read in the New York papers how the syndicate managers expect the entire $500,000,000 to be oversubscribed before the plans for organizing the syndicate and distributing the loan are completed. One banker is said to believe that 60 per cent. of the entire amount will be taken by banks and individuals in New York City. Others place great hopes upon the small investor, for whom the "one-hundred-dollar pieces" have been made. This, says the New York *Times*, brings the loan within the reach of all. And it continues:

> "The terms are attractive enough to make them seek it. . . . The buyer of these five-year Anglo-French bonds at 98 will receive 5 per cent. per annum interest, and at the maturity of the loan he will be paid off in cash at par, unless he elects to take a long-term bond instead. That is to say, for $98 now invested one will receive during five years $25 interest and $100 at maturity, a total of $125. That makes the 'net' annual return a fraction better than 5½ per cent. on the only external loan of Great Britain and France, for the repayment of which they pledge severally and together their credit, faith, and resources. It will undoubtedly be 'a popular success.' Nothing like it in the form of an investment has ever been offered before in this country. The American investor is not accustomed to buy the securities of foreign Governments. This is his beginning, the

first great adventure of the United States as a creditor nation."

Similar satisfaction is manifested not only by the New York press, but by papers throughout the country, notably the Boston *News Bureau* and *Transcript*, Springfield *Republican*, Philadelphia *North American* Nashville *Tennessean*, Montgomery *Advertiser*, and Memphis *Commercial Appeal*. Southern interest in the loan is explained in the Memphis journal's remark that "if the loan does not succeed, England and France will not be able to buy and pay for the amount of cotton that otherwise they would use." And we find papers like the Sioux City *Tribune* and San Francisco *Chronicle* as much gratified over the prospects of success as those in the cities of the Atlantic seaboard. Assurances that such success is certain, declares Mr. B. C. Forbes in the financial columns of the New York *American*, have already "acted as a tonic to American business."



OPPOSITION TO THE LOAN IN WALL STREET.

One of the ironic posters carried through the financial district to rouse public sentiment against the loan to the Allies.

Nevertheless, a Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* would not have us underestimate the obstacles which have been put in the way of the loan-negotiators by Americans of German sympathies. He notes that officials and candidates for office have been exceedingly chary about discussing the loan for publication. The Administration has successfully withstood the demand that it should take some action against the loan. But, we are told, "the hyphenated citizenship has been successful in intimidating public officials to the extent of preventing them from giving any material aid to the loan-negotiations." In Milwaukee, according to a New York *World* dispatch, the bankers do not intend to participate in the loan. Public men like Senator La Follette, Senator Works, Prof. John W. Burgess, Henry Ford, and W. R. Hearst have declared strongly against the loan as unneutral and immoral. The Milwaukee *Free Press* and *Sentinel* strongly doubt the real neutrality of such an arrangement. Nor is this German center the only city where such opinions are exprest. The New London *Day* objects to such a "sly, underhanded partnership with the Entente," and similar views are exprest by the New York *Telegraph*, Chattanooga *News*, Indianapolis *Times*, Pittsburg *Leader*, and Los Angeles *Express*. The Los Angeles *Tribune* also fears that the fortunes of war may bring the borrowing nations to bankruptcy or repudiation, and "either result would prove ruinous to the United States should its investors be left holding neatly engraved promises to pay as the only security for hundreds of millions of dollars of actual cash." The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is no less apprehensive. Few American investors, says the Washington *Post*, "will care to place cash in bonds that a single great battle may destroy the value of." Nor does *The Post* like to see England "borrowing money while destroying our commerce." Denunciation of the loan upon moral grounds has several times occupied the entire editorial page of Mr. Hearst's New York *American*. These three captions, for instance, appeared within four days across the top of that page:

"Can We Afford for Immediate Profit to Inflict Everlasting Injury Upon the World?"

"Let Us Decline to Promote or Prolong This War. Let Us Rather Earnestly Endeavor to Stop It."

"The Prayer We Offered Up for Peace is Amended Now by the Money-Lenders."

The editorial sermon under the last title concluded with this eloquent paragraph:

> "Over against the profits of money-lenders and ammunition-makers we set, in dreadful array, the pale and mutilated corpses of Europe's millions of slain; the tear-stained faces of Europe's millions of widows and orphans; the desolation of Europe's homes; the waste of Europe's fields; the ashes and ruins of Europe's civilization, and we ask you, citizens of America, if this nation of God-fearing folk can afford to purchase the profits of money-lenders and weapon-makers at such a cost of human wo, at such an expense of duty, conscience, honor, and humanity?"

Considering all this opposition, the St. Louis *Star* comes to the conclusion that—

> "The only arguments advanced against the loan that are worth considering at all are two. First, that so large a loan might have the effect of coloring our sentiment in favor of the countries whose bonds we hold and destroy our neutrality. This would be neutralized by loans to both sides. Secondly, that we are running the risk of being involved in repudiation should revolutionary governments be set up. Suggestion of repudiation on so large a scale raises a vision of world-calamity ahead that is not pleasant to contemplate."

As to the first suggestion, we note the Philadelphia *Record's* belief that "the successful negotiations for the sale of Anglo-French bonds to purchasers in the United States will no doubt soon be followed by similar negotiations for the further sale of German bonds." Furthermore, it is reported that James J. Hill, one of the earliest and most influential advocates of the Anglo-French loan, will also subscribe to a part of the third German war-loan which is being offered in this country through a New York banking-house.

The danger of bankruptcy or repudiation is met by the friends of the loan by calling attention to the ease with which France paid her indemnity to the victors after the Franco-Prussian War, and to the fact that after the Napoleonic wars England paid her debts without any very great difficulty. As Sir George Paish says in the London *Statist:*

> "Great as may be the debt incurred in the present gigantic war, and great as may be the governmental expenditure thereafter, the burden of the interest and expenditure will be nothing like as great as was the burden of interest and expenditure in 1816 and in succeeding years in relation to the power of the country to bear it."

MR. ROCKEFELLER AMONG THE MINERS

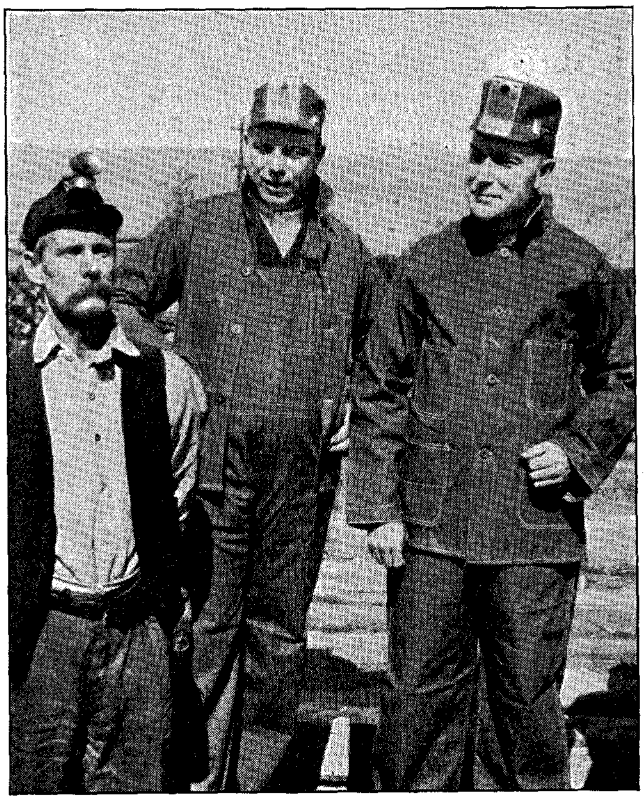
When *Harun-al-Raschid* studied his Bagdad he did so disguised as a merchant, a dervish, a begging calendar, but never as *Harun-al-Raschid*, remarks the Detroit *Journal*, referring to the "welfare" visit of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to his Colorado mining-properties. And while *The Journal* realizes that Mr. Rockefeller did put on overalls and "actually did swing a pick against the carboniferous wall," it regrets that he took so much trouble to "dig out nothing but platitudes." Other editors, however, are more deeply imprest, and consider Mr. Rockefeller's trip an epochal achievement in his life, fraught with meaning for the future of the relations between capital and labor. Thus the Pueblo *Star-Journal* says that the visit is "worth millions of dollars to his associates, to his employees, and to the State of Colorado," and also that it is "worth more as an example to the world." Again, the Denver *Post*, which is described by a New York *American* correspondent in that city as an "anti-Rockefeller paper," says, in welcoming the visitor: "You have really opened the eyes of the entire Rocky Mountain region; . . . the people of northern Colorado now want to make your welcome into the State practically unanimous." According to some correspondents the coming of Mr. Rockefeller resulted in a new staging of the eternal drama of "Hate Turned to Love." We read that he danced his way into the hearts of the miners' wives and their daughters at one camp, that he spent a night in a miner's "shelter" with his family, that everywhere and to everybody he was kindly and affable, and that people accepted him as sincere in act and word. Only two years ago, we are reminded, began the bitter strike that fell like a blight on the whole State. Now young Mr. Rockefeller enters the "very heart of the civil-war zone," says a Pueblo correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, sees places where the militia, in protecting his property, "engaged in sanguinary battles with the workers," and Colorado receives him with open arms. The permanent benefit of the visit, the dispatches inform us, is that Mr. Rockefeller plans a new wage-scale to equal the pay in any other part of the country where mining-conditions are similar, and that he purposes to spend a great deal of money for "the betterment of the living conditions of men, women, and children in the mining-camps."

With reference to the report that the company will persist in its policy of non-recognition of the United Mine-Workers of America as an organization, Mr. Rockefeller is quoted in Denver press-dispatches as follows:

> "I never have said that I will not recognize the union in the future. If the time ever should come when that course should seem to be the best for the common good of employers and employees, the door is not locked against its adoption.
>
> "Unionism benefits only one class of workmen—those who belong to the union. Our plan takes in all men, irrespective of whether they join a union or not. Unionism benefits one group, not all the workingmen. Our thought has been to devise something absolutely democratic—something that will take in all workmen whether they belong to the union or not."

Meanwhile we learn from a Denver correspondent of the New York *World* that Mr. Rockefeller's "welfare" movement for the miners has lost favor for him with the folk "back home," who think that he is "altogether too friendly to the modern idea that instead of building libraries a part of the profits might go to the laboring men." The inside information in Denver, according to this correspondent, is that New York financiers of the "Morgan type" resent in young Mr. Rockefeller the "new spirit of the capitalist and employer of labor"; and he adds that Mr. Rockefeller is in a quandary because "he doesn't want to be dubbed an ass by the big financiers of New York, and at the same time he wants to go a little further than they have gone in concessions to labor." But, as this writer points out, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company "has not paid any profits to any one for a long time," the mines of the Rockefeller companies are running on half-time now, and "there is very little in sight for either the men or the companies." Another difficulty with which Mr. Rockefeller has to contend is that sympathizers of the miners are complaining harshly that "at the very time Rockefeller millions were going to Belgium for relief-work, men and women were starving to death in the Rockefeller mine-fields." In this connection the New York Socialist *Call* observes:

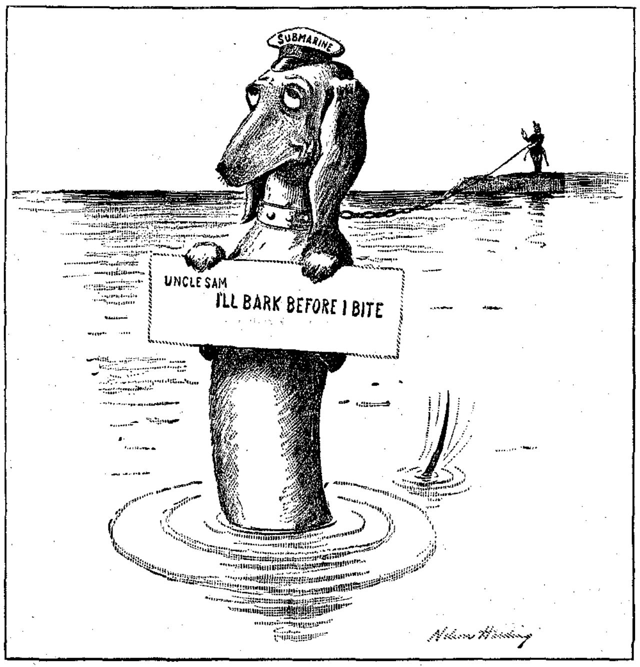
> "The Kaiser, at least, could deny any part in the Belgium outrages, even if they were proved up to the hilt. He could reasonably plead that he was overruled by the military faction and that the conduct of the war was not in his hands. But Rockefeller, Jr., admitted openly that he was practically supreme in Colorado and could change any policy that did not accord with the 'dictates of his conscience.' And his present visit there, where he is attended and escorted by his subordinate officials, the very wretches who actually ordered the abominations, is sufficient proof of his claim. But the American people are asked to believe that this imperial, industrial despot is being hailed by the miners as their savior; that children whose fathers were abused and maltreated, if not murdered by his satellites, now strew garlands in his path; that the devastated region of Colorado he is now traversing is making a solemn, yet joyful, holiday in his honor."



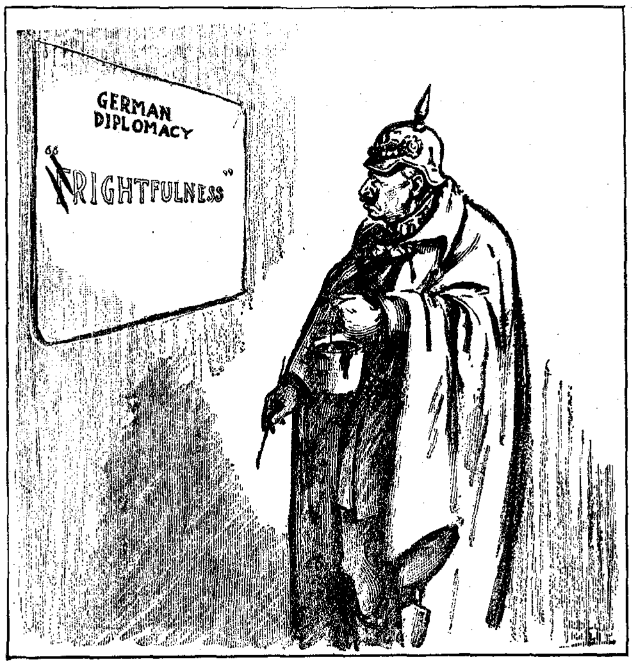
DO THE OVERALLS MAKE A MINER?

The man at the reader's left is a real miner. Next to him stands W. L. Mackenzie King, special labor-investigator for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is at the right in the clothes he put on to inspect a Colorado coal-mine, where he plied a pick for about twenty minutes.

Altho many editors think that Mr. Rockefeller's Colorado tour calls for eulogy and deserves imitation by his compeers, the Chicago *Public* holds a different view. "It is not Mr. Rockefeller's duty to become a Lord Bountiful," remarks this journal. "His duty is just the same as that of any other citizen—that he use what power he has to abolish the legalized wrongs which make him an industrial despot. As long as he shirks this duty he need not be disappointed should he find that no charity will cover the multitude of sins that culminated at Ludlow." Nor does the New York *Globe* think that Mr. Rockefeller needed to go to Colorado to "get data for a judgment concerning the fundamental issue," and it adds that "industrial peace will be


SUBMARINE
UNCLE SAM
I'LL BARK BEFORE I BITE

A CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



A PERMANENT CHANGE?
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

SUFFERING A SEA-CHANGE.

unstable in Colorado as long as the mining companies there follow the closed-shop principle," for "as the trust principle can not be fenced out of industry on the owning and managing side, so the union principle can not be fenced out of industry on the labor side when large numbers of men are employed." On the same point the Springfield *Republican* says:

> "'Intimate relationships' between the present employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the company and himself, proposed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is too vague a substitute for recognition of the Miners' Union to satisfy the miners. They are likely to feel that they can go farther and fare better. Corporation 'welfare-work' is under some reasonable suspicion as too often covering an unwillingness to do justice to the utmost."

Nevertheless *The Republican* further remarks that by visiting Colorado Mr. Rockefeller "may be successful to a degree in eliminating the evils of absentee ownership in the operations of great industrial corporations" and, "in fact, these evils will have to be eliminated very largely under all forms of capitalism if capitalism is to survive." The basic relations which must prevail between capital and labor, says the Worcester *Gazette*, are set forth in plain terms in one of the speeches Mr. Rockefeller made to the miners, from which it quotes as follows:

> "Men, we are partners in this business. Anybody from inside the camp or from outside who has been telling you that we are enemies has been trying to deceive you. I can't get along without you and you can't get along without me. If I had all the money in the world I couldn't run these Colorado mines without you workmen, and you, with all your brawn and muscle, could not even earn a living digging coal from the ground unless there was capital to buy these mules and lay the tracks and provide a market for the coal. We are partners, that's what we are, and I want to do business with you on that principle."

In the view of the Grand Rapids *Press*, Mr. Rockefeller is "undergoing a transformation," and it urges that he "treat the workers in his industries in the fashion Henry Ford treats his mechanics, and there should follow a peaceful revolution in the relations of capital and labor." In this connection the New York *Tribune* observes that while Mr. Rockefeller "can never completely set himself up again as the absentee landlord," few will "expect him to become a second Henry Ford." Yet the question suggests itself to *The Tribune:* "Isn't one Henry Ford expensive luxury enough?" The Philadelphia *Inquirer* is willing to concede that Mr. Rockefeller has learned a great deal on his trip, but in common with certain other observers believes that "if he has discovered how to accomplish his exprest desires without offending the stockholders, he will be one of the greatest practical sociologists of history." Similarly the New York *Journal of Commerce*, while not doubting the "earnestness or sincerity of the younger Rockefeller," holds that "the era of universal peace will still be a distant vision in economic as in national relations."

GERMANY'S "VOICE WITH A SMILE"

THE PLEASING TONES of the telephone voice that wins are discovered by some editors in the conciliatory style of Germany's latest note regarding the sinking of the *William P. Frye* by the German sea-raider, *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, and Washington dispatches state that Administration-circles are "much pleased" with it. On the other hand there are observers reluctant to class the practical wind-up of the *Frye* case among our diplomatic victories. As one authority observes, in recalling the correspondence between the two Governments, "It is as difficult to follow the German Foreign Office in the notes that it writes in response to American complaints as it is to imagine what might be the contents of the notes it does not write." Yet the New York *Times* thinks "there never was, or ought to have been, any danger of a serious misunderstanding" over the *Frye* case. The American ship, this journal recalls, was sunk, on January 28, in the South Atlantic, while carrying a cargo of wheat consigned from Seattle to Liverpool. The commander of the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* declared the wheat contraband and sank the vessel because "he could not manage her as a prize." Her crew he brought with him to Newport News. Through a mass of tedious diplomatic communications, remarks *The Times*, we have come to "amicable ground." Germany agrees that damages for the *William P. Frye* shall be awarded by two experts, one German and one American. For herself, she names Dr. Kepny, of Bremen, director of the North German Lloyd, and any points on which the experts may not be able to reach an agreement, it is presumed, can be settled by direct diplomatic negotiation. Furthermore, *The Times* notes that "the separate question of the interpretation of the Prussian-American treaties shall be submitted to The Hague for arbitration." Then this journal, referring to the "new question" of Germany's "right to destroy vessels in like circumstances" under the rules of war, quotes the much-discust "concession," direct from the Berlin reply, as follows:

> "Nevertheless the German Government, in order to furnish to the American Government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued orders to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband, even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port. On the other hand, it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband wherever such destruction is permissible, according to the provisions of the Declaration of London."

On the latter point a Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* informs us that officials of our Government are keenly interested to learn just what the practical operation of the ruling about absolute contraband will be, for "under the lists of contraband proclaimed by Germany in retaliation for acts of Great Britain, nearly everything previously known as conditional contraband has now been made absolute contraband." The New York *World* has an ear sharp enough to detect the "new tone" in the note, which it finds more acceptable than that of former communications from Berlin, "even if it is grudging and patronizing." Is it all "diplomacy or hugger-mugger?" this journal asks, while it reviews the facts of the case. When the United States demanded payment for the sinking of the *William P. Frye*, we are reminded, Germany at once admitted its liability and, "to the surprize of most people, based its attitude upon the terms of ancient treaties between Prussia and this country which are still in force." Later, it insisted that the claim must be adjusted before the prize-court, but it then admitted that "even if the judgment of that tribunal should be adverse to the United States the treaty would, nevertheless, prevail, and an adjustment be made diplomatically." *The World* adds that now—

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A RETIRING CONSUL.

Thomas St. John Gaffney, whose conspicuously partizan attitude led to his forced resignation as American Consul-General at Munich.

> "Germany, while agreeing that two experts shall fix the amount of the damage sustained by the loss of the ship, bases its action upon international law and specifically refuses to acknowledge that it has violated a treaty. This point, long ago freely conceded, it now wishes to refer to The Hague for arbitration, saying that even if the American contention that German naval operations must in all cases be governed by the obligations imposed by treaty shall be sustained at The Hague, Germany will not meanwhile respect these restrictions.
>
> "To explain this flat repudiation of a treaty which no longer ago than April last it profest to respect, Germany says that 'the disadvantages to Germany which would ensue from the American interpretation of treaty-stipulations would be so much greater as to be out of proportion to those which the German interpretation would entail for the United States.' In other words, what is honor and what is good faith if they do not instantly work out to your own profit?"

Germany shows the wish to be "conciliatory and friendly," observes the Springfield *Republican*, for while there has never been any danger that the *Frye* case in itself would cause "serious trouble," still it has had "a share in bringing on the severe strain in the relations between the two countries." We read then:

> "Practically speaking, Germany's latest proposals concerning the treatment of American shipping carrying conditional or absolute contraband are mainly academic because there are no German cruisers left on the high seas. Only the German submarines operating around the British Isles may find opportunities to hold up ships flying the American flag, and for some time they have been controlled by definite instructions which, combined with Germany's offers of reparation when 'unfortunate accidents' occurred, have seemed to satisfy our Government and people."

WHY EX-CONSUL GAFFNEY IS "EX"

IT IS "MOST UNFORTUNATE" that Thomas St. John Gaffney, the American Consul-General at Munich, should have proved "such a conspicuous exception" to the average official in our diplomatic and consular service among the belligerents, observes the New York *World* in commenting on Mr. Gaffney's enforced resignation. Moreover, his retirement, in the opinion of this journal and others, is long "overdue" and would have been called for earlier but for "the delicate nature of our relations with Germany." The pro-Administration *World* adds that "he would probably have been recalled in any case had he been a Democrat or President Wilson's own selection and not a hold-over Republican," altho the Boston *Transcript*, an adverse critic of the Administration, claims that if Mr. Gaffney "had been a first-class, experienced diplomat of the Nelson O'Shaughnessy type, his head would have been on the block months ago, but his unfitness saved him." The chief element in the "unfitness" that caused his removal, as a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* summarizes it, is that Mr. Gaffney not only took "a strong pro-German attitude publicly, but an equally anti-British attitude, altho charged with the administration of British affairs in his Consulate." His official conduct, this correspondent goes on to say, had evoked "loud and continued complaint by both American and British citizens and by foreign Governments," and he has been "repeatedly warned and instructed" by the State Department.

Mr. Gaffney has "particularly influential friends who intervened at Washington in his behalf," it is stated in a Washington dispatch of the New York *Sun*, who hoped the admonitions of the State Department would preclude any further cause for complaint. This has proved not to be the case, however, and *The Sun's* correspondent notes that attention was recently redirected toward Mr. Gaffney by the publication of the fact that "Mr. Denis A. Spellissy, a lawyer of New York, who is also treasurer of the American Committee of the Irish National Volunteers, sent a letter to Mr. Gaffney through the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in New York, instead of through the State Department." This procedure, we are informed, was regarded by Washington officials as "most unusual."

Mr. Gaffney is also charged, this informant adds, with writing strongly anti-British letters for publication and with having addrest a note of commendation to a public print that issued a series of articles attacking the neutrality of the Washington Government. We read further of a report which reached the State Department that Mr. Gaffney entertained at dinner in Munich Sir Roger Casement, who at the outbreak of the war "left the British consular service and headed a movement to bring about the liberation of Ireland by Germany." Consorting with a traitor to England while charged with the care of British interests in Munich is considered "particularly improper."

Mr. Gaffney is, moreover, accused of "rudeness and incivility to American citizens," and of having indorsed a German newspaper-attack on Mr. Bryan while he was Secretary of State.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* reminds us that Mr. Gaffney is a naturalized American citizen, from Limerick, Ireland, and that President Roosevelt appointed him Consul-General at Dresden in 1905, from which city he was transferred to Munich in 1913. In the present war-conditions, observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, Mr. Gaffney's official conduct has "involved certain risks to national dignity; certain perils to neutrality too serious to be ignored." Turning to the ex-Consul's political career in the United States, this journal adds:

> "Gaffney, of Limerick, owes nothing to a Democratic Administration, and a Democratic Administration owes nothing to him. He is one of what might be called the second crop of Irish Republicans, in this part of the country. O'Beirne, Egan, and our own Tommy Sheridan were in the first, or Blaine, crop. Gaffney was secretary of the McKinley League in 1896. He still belongs to the Republican Club in Manhattan. President Wilson might have acted more promptly on his case without Democratic protest. . . . Now the end has come. And Gaffney's only wonder is that his perfectly corking time lasted so long."

In the view of the New York *Times*, pleasure at Mr. Gaffney's going "will not be much mitigated by memories of his too protracted stay," and this journal looks hopefully to his successor in the post, who, it is reported, will be a man promoted from a lower grade in the service, as one who will really serve the United States "instead of misrepresenting and disserving it because of personal prejudices and hostilities." On the latter point the New York *Evening Telegram* observes:

> "It is good to learn on the authority of such men as Dr. John Grant Coyle, one of the leading Irish home-rule advocates in America, and Stephen McFarland, president of the United Irish League, that neither Gaffney nor his associates represent the true Irish spirit, but simply compose a small, noisy body interested in self-advancement and bringing the cause of Ireland into disrepute."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

We can guarantee Dumba safe conduct, but not sane.—*Washington Times.*

Dollar diplomacy appears to look pretty good to the Allies.—*Columbia State.*

A Congressman's idea of preparedness is an army post in his district.—*Boston Transcript.*

Anyway, the new Ford submarine couldn't be any worse than our other F-class.—*Columbia State.*

Having an unquestionably fine advisory board, all the department now needs is the navy.—*Washington Star.*

About now Anthony Comstock is probably finding fault with the costumes of the angels.—*Boston Transcript.*

The old order changeth. A Sing Sing convict is writing a book entitled "The Pleasures of Prison Life."—*Macon Telegraph.*

Every British soldier will get an American apple, and they certainly do seem to need another corps or two.—*Columbia State.*

Prohibition may prohibit in Russia, because anything in the language can't be called a speak-easy.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Things would be much simpler and pleasanter for Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria if he knew which side would win.—*Springfield Republican.*

Dr. Cook writes that he nearly froze to death climbing Mt. Everest. We had no idea winter had set in so early in Brooklyn.—*Columbia State.*

Young Mr. Rockefeller slept in the home of a Colorado miner, but it is not stated whether the miner is expected to reciprocate.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

If the United States decides to choose Carranza, as is reported from Washington, the next problem will be how to lose Villa. Also *vice versa.*—*Chicago Herald.*

The San Francisco Exposition is so prosperous that it is not believed Congress will be asked to make good more than two or three millions.—*Boston Transcript.*

"War is a disguised blessing," says a preacher. There may be two opinions about the blessing, but only one on the effectiveness of the disguise.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Claims that an insane physician helped Sir James Murray compile his dictionary of the English language lifts a dark cloud of suspicion from Henry James.—*Washington Post.*

The third German war-loan, amounting to $2,750,000,000, is less than the annual value of the foreign commerce that Germany has lost by reason of the war.—*New York World.*

The network of trenches on Mars proves that we named that planet better than we knew.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Ohio State Journal says that the population of Switzerland could be housed in London, but our understanding is that the population of Switzerland has not the slightest desire to be housed in London at this juncture.—*Columbia State.*

Should Madame Bernhardt decide that acting upon one leg is impracticable, she may find another fortune in the Chautauqua circuit, where she can certainly eclipse Bryan, who has not a leg left to stand upon.—*Town Topics* (*New York*).

He is thrice just who hath his quarrel armed.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Russians ought to be healthy—they retire so early and often.—*Wichita Beacon.*

Dumba wouldn't have to ask for safe conduct if his own had been that way.—*Columbia State.*

The new German loan totals more than $3,000,000,000, some of it in money.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Czar is still monarch of all he surveys—but his survey doesn't extend as far as it used to.—*Wichita Beacon.*

Bulgaria's envoy to London is Mr. Mischeff. We have several envoys of that kind in Washington.—*Columbia State.*

The Literary Digest assures us that even the most ardent dipsomaniac is unable to write a flowing hand.—*Washington Times.*

It will be suspected that the Colorado miners would rather see Rockefeller on the level than underground.—*Boston Transcript.*

England has barred treating, but we understand that setting-up exercises will continue in favor on the drill-grounds.—*Columbia State.*

If John D. Rockefeller, Jr., can now be persuaded to join the Miners' Union the pacification of Colorado will be complete.—*New York World.*

Constantinople claims that Russia's Caucasus army is in full retreat. The Grand Duke has evidently assumed command.—*Columbia State.*

The menace of a social revolution is removed. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., talked twenty minutes with a coal-miner wearing grimy overalls.—*Detroit News.*

The Czar no doubt consoles himself for certain failures along the main battle-line by the striking success of the operations against the Duma.—*Chicago Herald.*

Since he learned that the billion-dollar loan is to remain in this country, Mr. Bryan somehow has seemed less eager about his European trip.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco has repaid the money borrowed. How many of the folk who have attended the show can say as much?—*Los Angeles Times.*

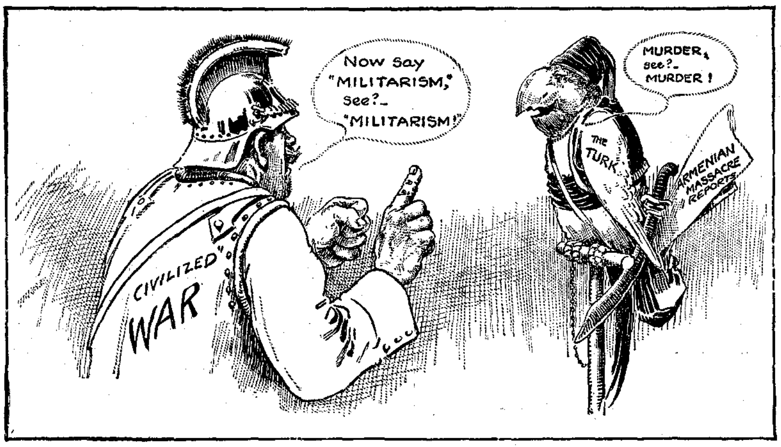
Poking fun at Henry Ford's suggestion for a miniature submarine is now in order. If history is due to repeat, this means the unqualified success of the plan.—*Detroit News.*

On top of what the war has done to the map of Europe the poor school kids of the next generation will have to bound Vilhjalmur Stefansson Land.—*Boston Transcript.*

A New York pastor calls the war "the greatest blessing since the Reformation." He talks like an army contractor.—*Chicago Herald.*

New York business men need not leave the city for lessons in trench-warfare and mining-operations. Nothing is lacking but a hostile war-ship in the offing and a *Zeppelin* in the upping.—*Springfield Republican.*

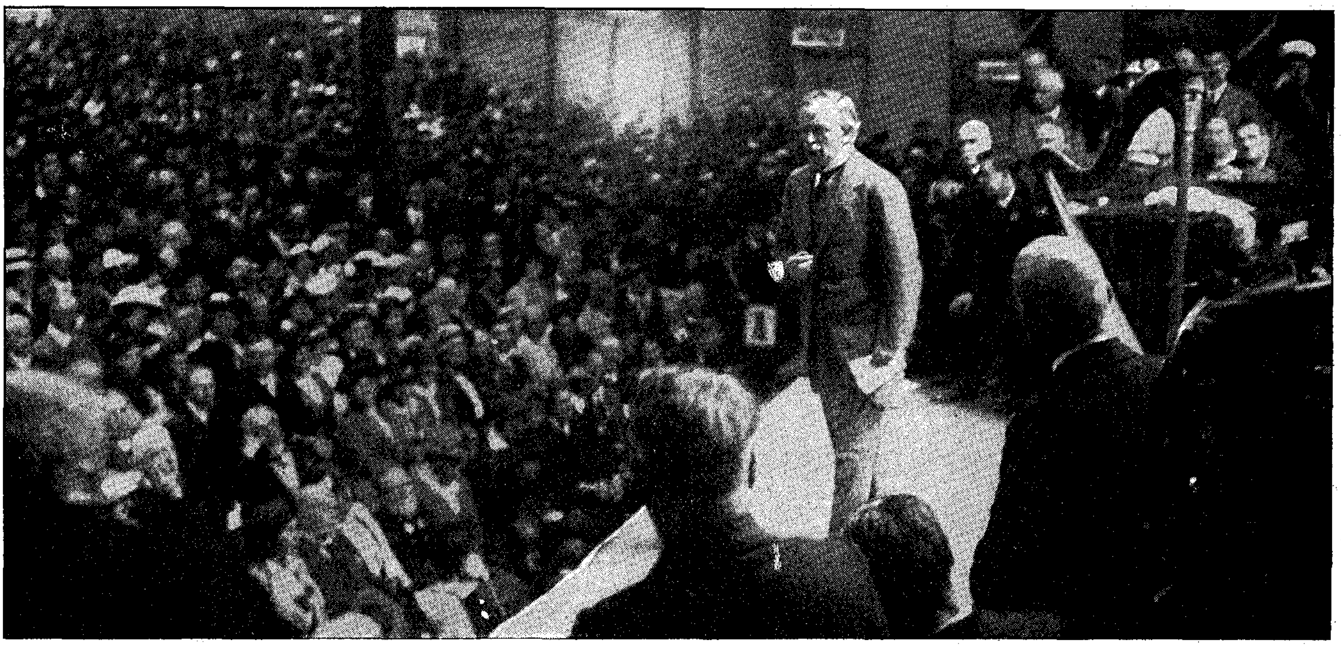
Mr. Ford says he can make a little submarine to put all the big boats out of business. Imagine having to stand on a cold salt wave with the wind blowing and the enemy firing 14-inch guns while you cranked up the little demon.—*Atlantic City Review.*


Now Say "MILITARISM," See?_ "MILITARISM!"
MURDER, see?_ MURDER!
THE TURK
ARMENIAN MASSACRE REPORTS
"CIVILIZED" WAR

AS NEAR AS THE PUPIL CAN COME TO IT.

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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"I BEG YOU, DO NOT SET THE SYMPATHY OF THE COUNTRY AGAINST LABOR BY HOLDING BACK."

Mr. Lloyd-George, the British Minister of Munitions, making his great appeal to British labor at Bristol.

UNION-LABOR CRIPPLING THE BRITISH ARMS

OBSESSED by the regulations and ritual of their trade-unions, the English workers, even in the face of the enemy, are showing a marked disinclination to surrender one jot or tittle of correct trades-union observance, altho they have been plainly told that upon their exertions in the munition-works depends the salvation of their country. This has been made very plain by the speech of Mr. Lloyd-George, the Minister of Munitions, recently made before the Trade-Union Congress at Bristol. The Minister of Munitions put before the assembled delegates a full and frank statement of the country's needs and dangers, and made an eloquent appeal to them to sacrifice minutiæ in the critical situation confronting the country. In his speech, as reported in the London *Morning Post*, he pointed to the magnificent way the German workers had rallied to their country's aid, and said:

"By the end of September last the German armies were checked. They sustained an overwhelming defeat in France. Russia was advancing against them toward the Karpathians, and, I believe, in East Prussia also. That is not the case to-day. Why? The German workmen came in. Organized labor in Germany prepared to take the field. They worked, and worked quietly, persistently, conscientiously, without stint or strike, without restriction, for months and months, through the autumn, through the winter, through the spring. Then came the terrible avalanche of shot and shell which broke the great Russian armies and drove them back. That was the victory of the German workmen."

He then passed to a terrible arraignment of British labor, and candidly told them: "This country at the present moment is not doing its best. It is not doing its utmost, and it is almost entirely a labor-problem, and you alone can assist." He pointed to the patriotism of the employers and the loyal way in which they had submitted to Government regulation. Speaking of the employer he told them, in a bitingly sarcastic period:

"We have taken full power to order him what to do and what not to do, and we are doing it every day from Whitehall Gardens. He can not make a machine without asking our permission, and if he says, 'I would like to make this machine,' we say, 'No, you have got to make that.' We can annex his works; we can examine his accounts; we can annex his profits; we can decide what wages he is to pay, what the hours of labor, and what the conditions should be. All that can be done by Act of Parliament. We have compulsory service for the employer, and we have not yet had a resolution of protest from the Trade-Union Congress for this infringement of the liberties of the subject."

Contrasting the compulsion of the employer with the liberty of the trade-unions, he spoke of the bargain made between the Government and labor, which, he averred, labor had not kept:

"We made our bargain. Now what is the bargain? I will tell you first of all what the trade-unions asked from the Government. I need hardly say that there was nothing they did not get for lack of asking, at any rate. The first thing that they demanded was this—that if trade-union restrictions and customs were to be suspended during the war we also, on our part, should take steps to restrict the profits of employers so that this suspension should not inure to the enrichment of individual capitalists, but be entirely to the advantage of the State. What is the second demand? They put forward that the Government should pledge themselves to restore those regulations and customs or practises after the war is over—that it should be purely a suspension during the war. What is the third demand? That no increase in the output should be used as an excuse for putting down the piece-rate—that the unskilled man or woman whom we employ should be put on exactly the same wage for piece-work as skilled workers for the same class of work.

"Now you can see that the representatives of the trade-unions put their demands very high. But they got their way. We agreed to the four demands. They on their part undertook that organized labor employed on producing the equipments of war should suspend all practises and regulations which would have the effect of diminishing or restricting the yield during the whole period of the war. It was a fair bargain."

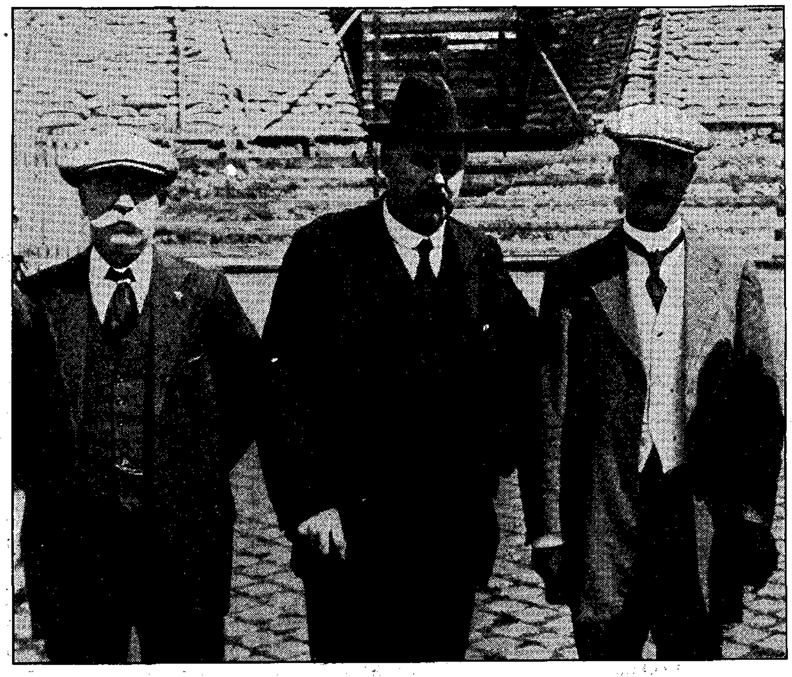
After saying that the Government had kept loyally to the terms of this contract, he proceeded:

"Now I am going to ask you a much more unpleasant thing—

How is the other part of the bargain being kept? I am sure you will bear with me while I talk to you plainly. In many cases I say it is adhered to honorably, but in far too many cases it has not been carried out. I will give you an illustration. Let us take the first part of the bargain—that during the war you must have a suspension of regulations which interfered with our making the best out of the labor at our disposal. We have had refusals from many works of very considerable importance to allow that suspension. There is a refusal to allow semiskilled men on work done by fully qualified mechanics."

Example after example is brought forward to prove that the men think more of petty trade-union rules than of their duty to their nation in its hour of trial:

"We have a good deal of machinery for making machine guns, but we are short of millwrights. We had to wait for weeks in Birmingham with machinery lying idle while men were short of rifles and most inadequately supplied with machine guns, and you know the disastrous effect that the machine guns of Germany have had upon our men. Well, we have a textile millwright whom we sent to assist in putting up this machinery. The local branch of the engineers objected to his employment because he was not a millwright, but only a textile millwright. I don't understand the point. I don't pretend to. I don't understand this fine distinction, but really if we are to be hampered at every turn, when we are trying to do our best for our gallant fellows in the field, by little technical objections of that kind it will be quite impossible for us to do the work which the country demands of us."


BRINGING THE WAR HOME TO BRITISH LABOR.

Three prominent English labor leaders outside the shattered cathedral of Reims, which they are inspecting after a long tour through the trenches on the Western front.

The British Minister cites case after case; how the workers threatened one man who completed in eight and one-half hours a job which by trade-union rules should have taken thirty-one and one-half hours, how a man was fined $5 by his union for working too quickly, how Mr. Vanderveldt, the Belgian Socialist deputy, had complained to him that skilled Belgian workmen were threatened in the munition-factories for working to their utmost, and finally how only 15 per cent. of the munition-works could maintain night-shifts because trade-union rules made it impossible to obtain sufficient workers. He pointed out that State Socialism, at least in one direction, had arrived:

"I have seen resolutions passed from time to time at trade-union congresses about nationalizing the industries of this country. We have done it. The whole of the engineering industry of this country which is engaged in doing anything for material of war—and that is practically all—the whole is now State-controlled, and the profits which they make out of the war are annexed for State purposes."

Mr. Lloyd-George then solemnly warned the delegates that if they maintained their attitude, in the face of the surrender of every concession they had asked, the country in general would assume toward them a hostile attitude:

"I beg you, as a man brought up in a workman's home, do not set the sympathy of the country against labor by holding back its might by regulations and customs when the poor old land is fighting for its life. I beg of you to shatter these things, to set them on one side. Let us be one people, and we shall march through to the greatest triumph that liberty has ever yet achieved in any land."

WHY GERMANS ARE NOT LOVED

VICTORY IN THE FIELD does not entirely satisfy the German people, and from time to time we find in the press of the Fatherland articles complaining that the world does not love Germany, and rather pathetically inquiring the reason for this admitted fact. These articles are appearing in papers of every political color, from Socialist organs like the *Leipziger Volkszeitung* to such eminently proper and respectable papers as the semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung*. All the writers are candid in their admission that Teutonic unpopularity, both national and personal, is wide-spread, and the reasons advanced to account for this phenomenon are varied and instructive. The Berlin *Tag* says:

"We are disliked throughout the whole world. While German blows thunder in East and West, German conscientiousness at home tortures itself with investigations of the causes of this unpopularity. There is a great expenditure of intellect and, unfortunately, a certain longing to be more acceptable in the future."

After thus stating the case, the *Tag* goes on to explain that all the trouble is caused by envy of German success and energy:

"We had too little pride and too much kindness of heart. We gave ourselves without reserve and made generous presents from our superfluous riches. We showed only too plainly our appreciation of foreign ways and laid too little stress on our own qualities. This will and must be changed. We shall never obtain recognition for Germanism except by national pride and cool reserve."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* does not agree at all with this point of view, and says that despite his good-heartedness the German has a certain naive lack of tact:

"In his personal behavior to strangers the German gives cause for mistrust and dislike. We shake our heads over the fact and wonder why the German is so unloved in foreign lands; it is even more than dislike that makes them call him an 'insufferable prig.' Envy of German success is not sufficient to explain this; we must look for personal reasons. . . . Offense often arises from a naive overconfidence and a harmless familiarity which is not understood by the polished Latins and the stiff English."

The Cologne organ then proceeds to paint an extraordinary picture of the traveling German:

"If a German of this kind sees a French regiment marching past at a review with its normal step and not with the thunder-clap of the German parade-march, he laughs, and is so amused that he says to his French neighbor that these troops may be quite brave soldiers in the field, but in comparison with the Germans they make a very poor show. The same person, when he sees an English railroad station, remarks upon the dirt, the stuffy waiting-rooms, the mass of vulgar, colored advertisements, and says to his English companion that he would like him to see one of the great new German stations that are as clean and bright as a new pin. . . . When he is asked in conversation as to his opinion of the country he has traveled through, he has never a good word to say, but abuses everything and draws unpleasant comparisons, while, on the contrary, the discreet Englishman, in such a case, does not commit himself, while the polite Frenchman and Italian say more than is necessary in a charming way. So the German gets the reputation of being a childish braggart simply because he is too open and confiding."

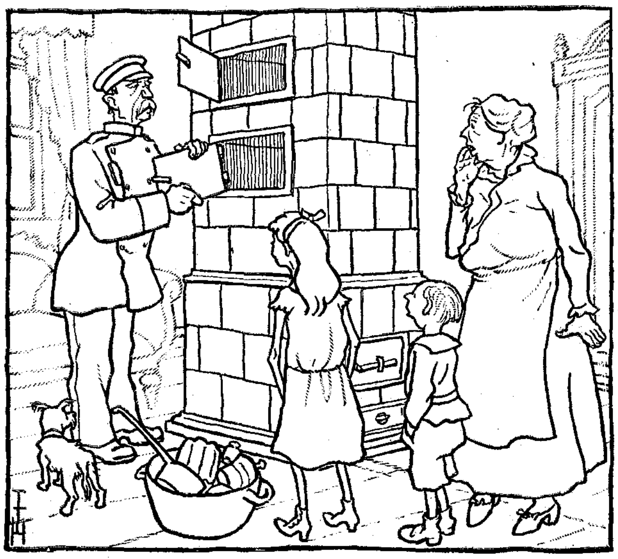
EXTERMINATING THE ARMENIANS

NAMELESS HORRORS are being perpetrated in the interior of Turkey in Asia upon the Armenians, one of the oldest and most faithful Christian nations of the world. The accounts of reliable eye-witnesses are now filtering through, and they contain descriptions of scenes too revolting to be included in anything but official reports. We learn from the press that Mr. Morgenthau, American Ambassador at Constantinople, has protested in vain against this organized extermination of the Armenians by their Moslem neighbors, and, as a result of his last protests, we are told that seven of the most prominent Armenians in Constantinople were taken and hanged in the streets. American missionaries in Asia Minor report that they are unable to afford more than temporary protection to their Armenian pupils, as Turkish soldiers have entered the missions and slaughtered the Armenians before their eyes. In a recent article the *Journal de Genève* says:

> "The extermination is being carried out by three means: massacre, deportation, and forced conversion to Islam. Throughout the whole of the country it is the same story. . . . The Government has released from prison criminals whom it has organized and enrolled. It is these criminals who are in charge of the Armenian convoys, and there is no brutality they do not commit."

The Manchester *Guardian* learns from a Swiss correspondent recently returned from Turkey that in Constantinople—

> "In the street the insolence of the Mussulmans toward the Christians knows no limit; the sons of Turkish families gather in bands and go to the houses of Armenians to decide which of the young women they will rape. In the same way Turkish housewives choose their future residence in Armenian houses under the eyes of the owners. Hooligans threaten and insult Christians in the street. Massacres are stated, on reliable authority, to have already taken place in the city. No Armenians dare to leave their houses. . . . . . .

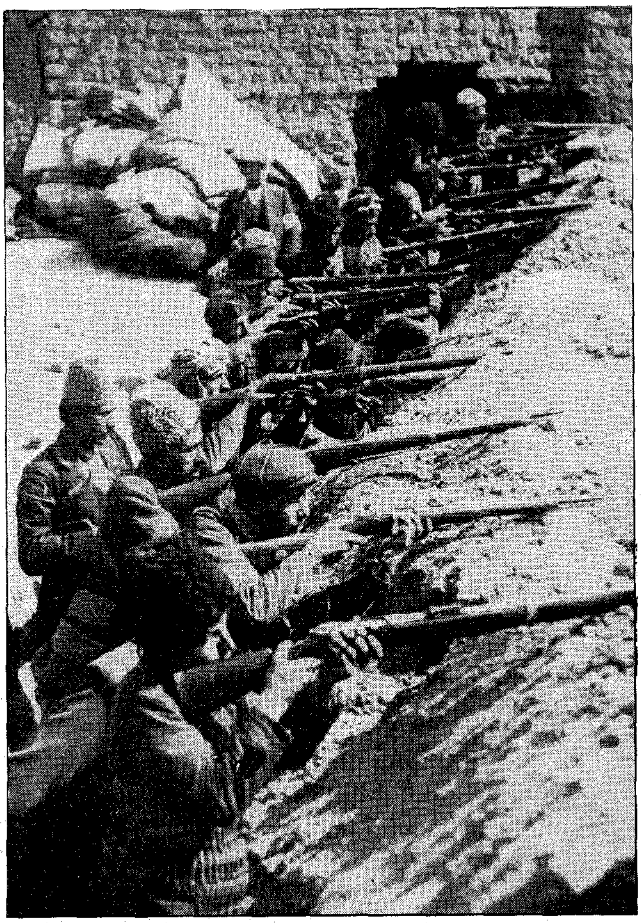


MAKING PREPARATIONS.

"Children, now there will be surely another winter campaign. See, they are collecting the oven-doors already."

—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

> "In the provinces the violence of events surpasses all that can be imagined. Whole towns have been sacked and the inhabitants sent to the interior. At Marsivan the men were told they need not take provisions with them; they would be fed on the way. Before their eyes the town was then burned, and they were taken to a series of graves already prepared, and pole-axed. Some escaped, but were caught. 'Kill us with your guns,' they said, as they were taken back. 'Never,' was the answer; 'a bullet costs a hundred paras; you aren't worth it; better as it is.' As for the women, they were sold in all the villages on the way to Mosul, so that at the end there were only left cripples, hunchbacks, and other deformed people."



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ARMENIANS FIGHTING FOR THEIR LIVES.

Armenian entrenchments in "The Gardens," a suburb of Van, in Asiatic Turkey, during the recent siege by the Turks. Taken unawares and many of them massacred, the Armenians fled to the American Mission Compound, fortified it, and directed their fight against the Turks from that place until the Turks retired.

The Italian Consul at Trebizond, Signor Corrini, who returned home on the outbreak of war between his country and Turkey, recounts his experiences in the Rome *Messagero:*

> "From June 24 the Armenians in Trebizond were interned, they were then sent under escort to distant regions, but the fate of at least four-fifths of them was death. The local authorities, and even some of the Mohammedan population, tried to resist and to decrease the number of victims by hiding them, but in vain. The orders from Constantinople were categorical and all had to obey. . . . The scenes of desolation, tears, curses, suicides to save honor, sudden insanity, fires, shooting in the streets, in the houses, are impossible to describe."

Signor Corrini concludes with an eloquent appeal to neutral Christian nations:

> "When one has witnessed for a month daily scenes of this terrible character without being in a position to do anything, one wonders—Have all the wild beasts of the world congregated in Constantinople? Such massacres cry out for the vengeance of all Christendom. If people knew what I know, had seen what I have seen, and heard what I have heard, then all the Christian Powers yet neutral would rise against Turkey and cry anathema against that barbarous Government."

PERSIA'S OPPORTUNITY

THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION as a nation by the encroachments of England and Russia, Persia now has, according to her friends, an unparalleled opportunity to recover her freedom. These friends—Turkey, as her nearest Moslem neighbor, and Germany, the latest protector of Islam—point out that England and Russia are now so much engaged by the war that they are powerless to prevent a reestablishment of native control in Persia. When Premier Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George, at the beginning of the war, proclaimed the Allies as the champions of the little nations, the German press asked ironically about Persia, and German propagandists are, at the moment, so active in the Kingdom of the Shah as to cause anxiety in the Chancelleries of the Allies. Turning to the British press for a view of this effort to turn Britain and Russia out of Persia, we find in the Manchester *Guardian* a long and uneasy article on the situation. Commenting on the ubiquity of German agents in Persia, *The Guardian* says:

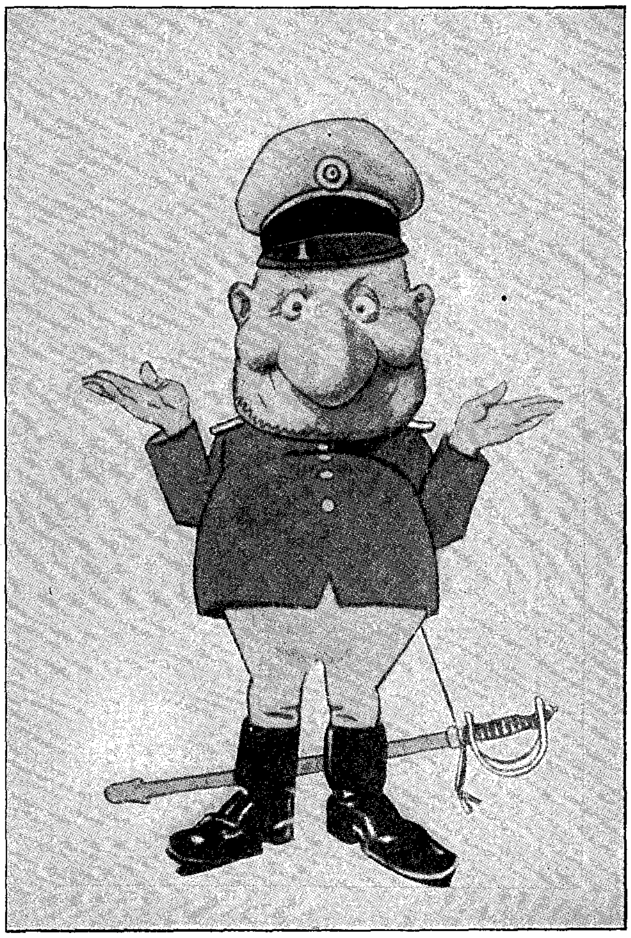
> "German activity in Persia is, of course, nothing new. It has been directed for many years against the political and economic influence of England and Russia. It is, however, since the beginning of the war that it has become particularly intense, and has assumed forms which are not only dangerous but also incompatible with Persian neutrality. It aims at the organization of a revolt of the Persian masses against England and Russia, and the dragging into the war not only of Persia but also of Afghanistan. Propagandist agents are active in all the chief towns, and among the tribes arms and gold are imported and distributed, and every effort is made to exploit the religious, nationalist, and democratic sentiments of the influential clergy in the interests of Turkey and her Germanic allies."

The Persian Parliament, or Mejlis, is deplorably weak, we are told, and leaders of Persian thought are so vacillating that the country is drifting into the war merely by the momentum given by the German and Turkish agents. *The Guardian* continues:

> "The real difficulty of the business is that the Persian Government, whatever its will and intentions may be, is utterly unable to preserve the neutrality of the country or even to combat the activity of the Germans. The Mejlis, remembering its grievances against the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, is openly sympathetic to the Germans, and renders any energetic action on the part of the Cabinet impossible. Its leader, Suleiman Mirza, the chief of the Democratic party, is publicly agitating against Anglo-Russian diplomacy, and his words find a resounding echo among the Bakhtiari, who do not hesitate to threaten an armed revolt should the Government act in accordance with the wishes of the Allies. In consequence, Ministerial crises have become even more frequent than before, and all permanent authority has disappeared. No wonder the situation at present 'forms the subject of discussion among the Entente Powers.'"

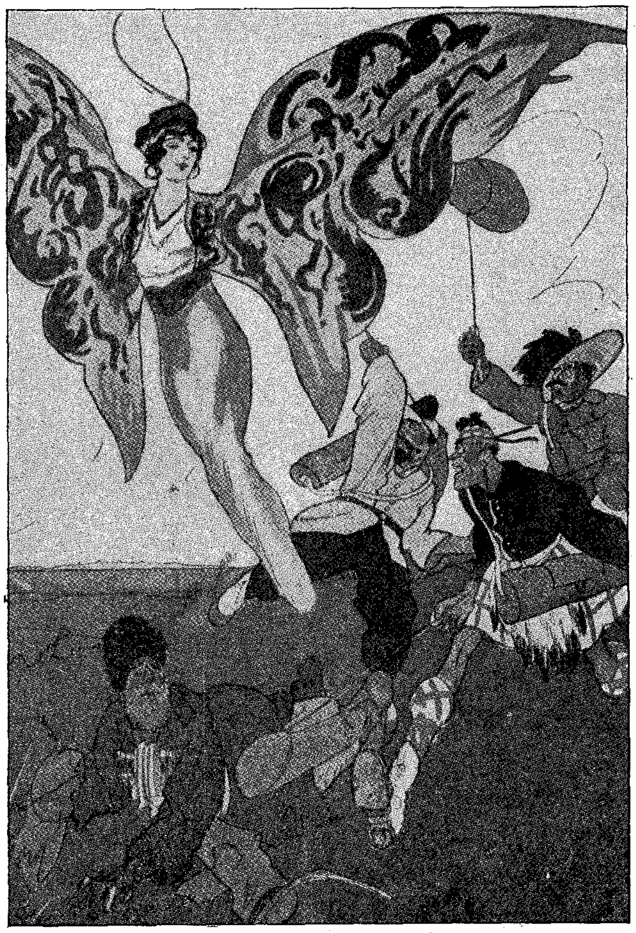
A recent editorial in the Constantinople *Tanine* makes it clear that Turkish opinion considers it inevitable that Persia will join the Sultan as an active ally. The *Tanine* emphasizes the opportunity of the times and points out Persia's duty with no uncertain voice:

> "Nations in the condition Persia is now in are not saved by diplomacy. We tell our neighbors and coreligionists in all friendliness that there is one and only one way of salvation.
>
> "When this war ends, the present map of Europe and that of Western Asia will also be changed. If Persia hopes then to begin a period of prosperity she must now demonstrate her worthiness of such prosperity. This war will one day end, and around a table, where conditions of peace will be agreed upon, will meet the representatives of those peoples whose sons in thousands, yes, millions, have been sacrificed. If Persia hopes for decisions from the men at that table that will mean life and peace for her, she has one thing to do to-day:
>
> "With the watchword, 'Liberty or Death,' she must throw herself into the breach and, with us, trample down the enemy."



BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

FERDINAND—"Vell, shentlemen, ze var iss beesness. Vot's de next offer?" —*Passing Show* (London).

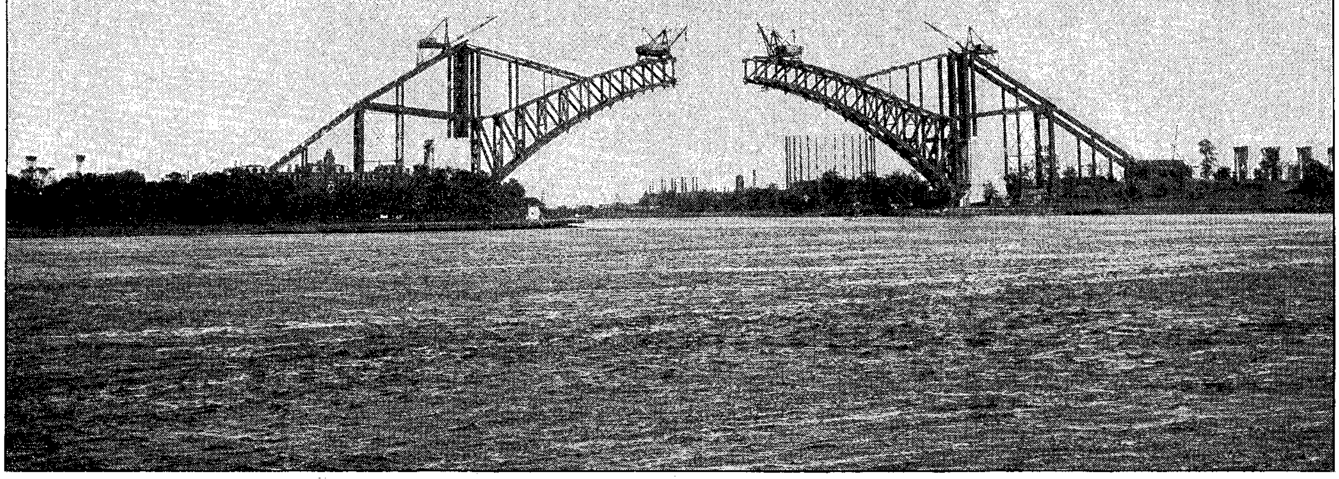


HUNTING THE BULGARIAN BUTTERFLY.

It's lots of fun hunting butterflies, only you don't always catch them. —© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

ELUSIVE BULGARIA, VIEWED FROM LONDON AND BERLIN.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

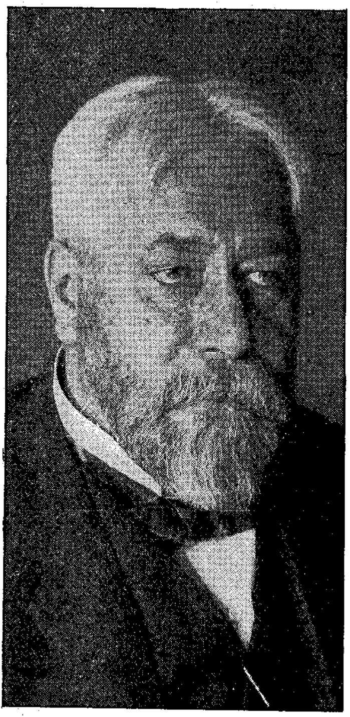


THE NEW HELL GATE BRIDGE.

The two arms here seen reaching toward each other now unite and form a span of a thousand feet clear, the longest in the world.

GROWING A BRIDGE FROM BOTH ENDS

WHAT WILL BE THE LARGEST steel-arch bridge in existence is being erected over the East River, at Hell Gate, near New York City. The span is a thousand feet clear, and the arch was built in halves, each half clinging to its pier and reaching out slowly to join its brother in the center of the span. The arch is a feature in the costly system of improvements made around New York by the Pennsylvania and New Haven railroads jointly, and it will ultimately carry through trains from the South and West to New England. These trains will treat the great Pennsylvania Terminal in New York as a way station and, crossing under the East River by tunnel, will swing to the northward on Long Island and then cross back again to the mainland by this great arched bridge, thus avoiding the northern part of the city by a somewhat devious route. We quote from *The Scientific American* (New York, September 4) as follows:



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GUSTAV LINDENTHAL,

Designer of the four-track span at Hell Gate.

"An important feature in the costly improvements which have been carried through during the past few years by the Pennsylvania and New Haven railroad-systems in and around New York is the building of a connecting railway for uniting the two systems by way of Long Island City. This connection is being made by means of a crossing of the East River, the most important feature of which is a four-track steel-arch bridge (the longest in the world) with a clear span of 1,000 feet. This steel arch, which is now within measurable distance of completion, forms part of a steel viaduct, itself the largest of its type in the world. The whole length of the structure (arch and two approaches), from abutment on Long Island to abutment in the Bronx, is 17,000 feet, or considerably over three miles. With a wide-sweeping curve, the viaduct passes over Hell Gate, Ward's Island, Little Hell Gate, Randall's Island, and the Bronx Kills. Not only is it the longest, but it is considerably the heaviest steel bridge in the world, over 80,000 tons of steel having been required for its construction.

"The steel arch over the waters of Hell Gate, with its clear span between abutments of 1,000 feet, is made up of twenty-three panels, each measuring about 42½ feet between centers. . . . The total rise of the arch is 220 feet from the hinges to the crown of the chords. The weight of the structure is enormous, averaging 26 tons per linear foot throughout the span.

"The method of construction is an interesting feature. The arch, as will be noticed from our illustration, is being built by overhang in two halves, which are carried out simultaneously from each main pier, the steel work being guyed back by massive temporary anchorages. These anchorages consist of a system of compression and tension members, made up of rectangular plate-steel members, which, subsequently to the closing of the arch, will be used in the construction of the bridge. The compression members consist of a series of girders, buried out of sight in the ground back of the main towers, and extending from them to a heavy counterweight consisting of heavy girders loaded with a mass of earth. The diagonal tension members, extending from the counterweights to the top chords of the arch, are also formed of bridge-material, which will ultimately be incorporated in the finished structure.

"When the two halves of the arch meet at the center this anchorage will be removed. Then the suspenders will be attached at their upper ends to the panel-points of the arches and at their lower ends to the floor-beams. The floor-system will be built on the customary method of heavy cross-girders and longitudinal stringers. The floor-beams, by the way, are the heaviest ever built for a bridge, the section of the bottom flange of the girders at the center being 6¼ by 24 inches, making a total section of 150 square inches.

"Wind-bracing is carried in the plane of the upper and lower arches, from bearing to crown; but the main wind-bracing is carried in the plane of the roadway, and it is arranged as a cantilever truss system."

Says a writer in the New York *Sun:*

"Some exact and difficult mathematical calculations have been required in order to make certain of the stresses in the members weighing thousands of tons and now overhanging the East River like titanic brackets, and also to be sure of these cumulative forces as the sections grew to the point of union in midstream. When joined, the steel arch will have to be able to support not only its own vast weight of 28,000 tons, but the added load of forty-eight of the heaviest locomotives on the four tracks! There is no other bridge in existence or now proposed that is expected to bear a burden of this colossal character."

THE AUTO ON THE FARM

WHEN THE CITY MAN hears of the farmer with an automobile, he pictures the purse-proud tiller of the land, having disposed of his bumper wheat-crop at famine prices, as rolling along the well-kept country road in his touring-car, accompanied by his wife and daughters in their best clothes. It is true that large numbers of farmers now own motor-cars. They and their families take joy-rides occasionally, too; there is no doubt about that; but the cars were not bought primarily for that purpose. The farmer needs the car in his business. Just how, a correspondent of *The Rural New Yorker* (New York) tells us in a sort of symposium of interviews, under the general heading, "How Farmers Use Their Cars." We read in this:

"'I did not buy a machine because autos are the style, but I bought it to use,' a farmer remarked as he pointed to his load piled in the rear-seat space of his touring-car. The machine is one of the well-known low-priced cars, and this farmer had nearly a half-dozen sacks of fertilizer in his machine. 'I have carried such loads, I drive carefully, have some hilly road, but I find I can make two or three trips and do it more quickly and cheaply than with a team,' the farmer said. 'In fact, there is one disadvantage in using the auto for a truck: the farmer makes such speed with his load that his horses can't travel fast enough to satisfy him. He keeps urging them on, and he can't realize there is a limit to the ground they can cover.'

"'I used my auto to unload hay,' another farmer said. 'I hitched the hay-rope to the rear axle of the machine, and by driving the machine carefully I was able to do the work as efficiently as with a team.'

"'I use a trailer,' a Pennsylvania fruit-man remarked. 'My machine delivers the goods. I had an old phaeton, which I made over into a trailer. I cut off the tongue to about three or four feet in length, had a blacksmith iron the tongue, and by placing a bolt through the iron and through a board at the back of the machine a little above the axle, I am able to attach or detach my trailer as I wish. I have carted sixteen bushels of berries in my trailer and hauled seven Italians in the machine. I have used my machine for three years, putting it to hard work, and it has paid. I am a lover of a horse, and am satisfied no machine will take the place of a horse, but, wisely handled, the automobile has become a necessity in my fruit-business.'

"'I bought this large touring-car, second-hand. I have used it almost daily for three years, and it has more than doubled my business,' a market-gardener told me. 'I live a dozen miles from the city, my work is largely wholesale, and I make as many as three trips daily. I load my machine the evening before, have material for one or two more loads in the packing-house ready, and I am able to make the three trips before noon.'

"'We have twenty-five cows; we live back about six and one-half miles among the hills,' another farmer said; 'I also haul the milk for one of my neighbors. We are shipping to a city about one hundred miles away, and the auto has made it possible. We use the machine over the roads nearly every day from seven to nine months in the year, and, aside from tires, oil, and gasoline, our expenses have been small. It would have required the larger part of the forenoon to make the trip, and we can do it now nicely after breakfast, in about an hour.'

"'I have three farms,' another auto-owner said, 'and I am able to keep in touch with what is doing on these farms each day. There were, at times, two or three weeks during which I would not see more than one of these farms. To make the trips, it would have required a half a day at least, and now I make daily visits to one or both farms. It pays me to keep in touch with what is doing.'

"'I am thoroughly familiar with the machine,' a woman said, as she tugged at the tire. 'I have just had a blowout and am going to vulcanize the break, and put on that new outer casing.' The woman explained her husband's business: 'We have a small farm, and we market our products in a small city eight miles from home. We find that we can supply our trade quickly, and the expense is much less than with horses. We have developed an egg-business of some proportions. My husband goes to inland towns regularly, secures the supply of country merchants, and wholesales them to grocers in the city. He finds that he can do this business with profit on a margin of a cent a dozen. We buy considerable fruit and vegetables to supply our trade, and the machine has made all of this business possible and profitable."

REDISCOVERING "TOAD-MAGIC"

THAT THE TOAD is venomous is a belief running not only through folk-lore, but through a large part of classic literature. That some species of toads secrete a substance that is highly poisonous when taken into the circulation is now recognized by all authorities to be more than a superstition. A more recent discovery is that this poison consists of two compounds, one of which is adrenalin, an animal secretion now familiar as a medical agent, especially as a styptic, to check the flow of blood in local operations, as on the passages of the nose and throat. This secretion of medicinal substances by toads is of great interest when we reflect how large a part in magic ceremonies and in popular medicine has been played by this animal. In part of an article on "Experimental and Chemical Studies of the Blood," contributed to *Science* (New York), Prof. John J. Abel, remarking that the discovery of synthetic adrenalin has relieved us from our former dependence on chromophil tissue in animals for its preparation, remarks further concerning its properties that—

"It is as noteworthy for its instability in solution as it is remarkable for its physiological properties. It is a true product of internal secretion and can apparently be detected in the venous blood of the adrenal glands. I shall not further describe its chemical properties, but would call your attention to the fact that in at least one animal, a tropical toad, *Bufo agua*, this principle occurs also as a constituent of an external secretion.

"The toad, I may say here, has a very interesting history. It has been regarded from the earliest times as a poisonous animal, and various races, including our own, have long made medicinal use of its skin. The Chinese to this day use as a cure for dropsy a preparation derived from toad-skin, called *senso*. Among Western nations it has always been a folk remedy, and almost up to the time of the introduction of digitalis (1775) as a medical agent our very best medical authorities used these skins in cases of dropsy. Dr. Langworthy, Department of Agriculture, Washington, has given me the following recipe for making a toad-ointment which was in use among our early New England colonists for the treatment of sprains and rheumatism. Toad-ointment: good-sized live toads, four in number; put into boiling water and cook very soft; then take them out and boil the water down to one-half pint, and add fresh-churned, unsalted butter one pound and simmer together; at the last add tincture of arnica two ounces.

"The particular toad, *Bufo agua*, to which I have referred, is of further interest because the aborigines of the Upper Amazon make an arrow-poison from the creamy secretion that exudes from its skin-glands, when it is irritated or overheated, a poison so powerful that it kills in a few moments large game such as the stag or the jaguar.

"Two years ago I was examining a specimen of this giant among toads when I noticed that this creamy secretion made on a scalpel a peculiar, greenish-blue discoloration. I at once remembered where I had seen this color years before on a scalpel used in cutting into the medulla of a suprarenal gland. Working from this hint, I was soon able to isolate the now familiar substance, adrenalin or epinephrin, from this toad's glands. Scientists have been not a little surprized to learn that this substance is present in very large amounts in the skin of this tropical toad. It is not found in the skin of the common American toad.

"I also succeeded in isolating the principle to which the toad-skin owes its curative power for dropsy, a very different principle from epinephrin. It has been obtained in the form of beautiful crystals and has . . . been named 'bufagin.'

"Just as in the case of bleeding, we have here another instance of the every-day observation of mankind justified by science. That powdered toad-skin could cure dropsy has been ridiculed by the learned for a century, and now we possess in bufagin and in the slightly different bufotalin, which has only recently been obtained in crystalline form from the skin of the common European toad, the actual proof of the correctness of the old belief.

"We are now studying the chemical constitution of bufagin in my laboratory, and altho this problem is one of great difficulty, we hope, nevertheless, that our work will throw some light on the fundamental chemical properties of cardiac stimulants. We now also understand why the secretion of the skin of *Bufo agua* may be used as an arrow-poison, since it contains these two powerful drugs, epinephrin and bufagin, which in overdose act fatally on the heart and blood-vessels."

REPAIRING NERVES AFFECTED BY THE WIND OF HIGH-EXPLOSIVE SHELLS.

German soldiers suffering from "agraphia," or hysterical paralysis, robbing the sufferer of his ability to write. The efficient Germans open such schools of penmanship, as that shown here, to teach old craft anew to battered minds and muscles.

THE WIND OF AN EXPLOSION

THE PHENOMENA produced by modern high explosives have now reached such extent and violence that they seem to resemble in some instances those due to convulsions of nature, such as earthquakes or tornadoes. The results of tornadoes have often been especially inexplicable; but it is probable that in their most freakish manifestations they are due simply to air moving at an abnormally high velocity and to rapid alternations of pressure. We are forcibly reminded of them by accounts of what takes place in the neighborhood of a shell-explosion, when the charge is of lyddite or melinite. From an article in *The Lancet* (London) on "Nervous Manifestations Due to the Wind of Explosives," we extract the following paragraphs:

"The numerous cases observed in the war of injuries to the nervous system due to shell-explosions have given rise to considerable discussion as to their nature and mode of production. . . . At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine at Paris, Paul Ravaut . . . emphasized the part played by 'the wind of the explosion.' The possibility of injury due to 'the wind of the bullet' has been long recognized, but the much more injurious 'wind of the explosion' does not seem to have received due attention and has been neglected for the diagnosis of hysteria."

Mr. Ravaut first described a case which he observed in November, 1914. A man was carried to the ambulance station suffering from paralysis with anesthesia, immediately following the explosion of a big shell near him. There was no external wound, but the internal fluids were bloody. In other similar cases there were headaches, deafness, convulsions, and impairment of the mind.

"Mr. Ravaut claimed that in these cases the condition of the cerebrospinal fluid showed that the symptoms were due to organic lesions of the nervous system. The presence of blood or albumin for a greater or less period represented a gamut of reactions in relation with the intensity or extent of the lesion. Moreover, there was complete parallelism between the evolution of the symptoms and the condition of the fluid. It would be contradictory to expect the human organism to be unaffected by violent explosions which produce such an effect on surrounding objects, animate and inanimate. Mr. Ravaut thinks that the changes of pressure produced by explosions cause hemorrhages in the nervous system, which were proved to exist in the first case. In a case reported . . . by Mr. Sencert, a man died soon after a shell exploded near him. There was no external wound, but the necropsy showed rupture of the lungs, and hemorrhage. Similarly, hemorrhages in connection with the nervous and urinary systems were produced in the first case. Such injuries Mr. Ravaut called 'internal wounds.' He considered them more frequent in the fighting-line than manifestations of hysteria."

THE NOISE OF A BULLET

A PERSON IN THE LINE OF FIRE of a modern gun hears distinctly two successive detonations. According to his distance these may be close together or farther apart, and they may or may not be accompanied by a continued whistling or roaring sound. The two noises, as is noted by Colonel Agnus, of the French Army, in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), are familiar to target-keepers in rifle-matches, who usually suppose them to be caused respectively by the discharge of the gun and the impact of the bullet on the target or the ground. This is incorrect, Colonel Agnus tells us; the first noise is the discharge, but the second is due to disturbance of the air by the bullet. When the projectile starts, it is moving faster than sound. It slows up, and when it has gone about a mile and a half the sound-wave begins to gain on it and finally passes it. To these facts are due the phenomena of the bullet's noise, as is shown by Colonel Agnus in a mathematical analysis. In the first place, the two noises will be heard only with modern high-powered weapons, whose bullets move faster than sound. If the observer is nearer than about 300 feet, the two sounds merge into one. Farther away they are heard farther and farther apart, and at about a mile and a half—the point where the velocity slows down to that of sound, a continuous whistle or roar is heard, first between the two detonations, and farther away, lasting longer and longer. Of course if the projectile is a shell, its subsequent explosion adds other noises. In closing, Colonel Agnus makes some interesting applications. He writes:

"One thing that has always struck the attentive reader is to find in all conscientious narratives of the fall of meteors, without exception, the mention of a formidable detonation. In general, it is stated that the bolide exploded—that it burst with a terrible noise. And if it is found later in a field, it is discovered that there was no explosion at all, and often that it buried itself in soft earth, which must have lessened the noise of impact very much, the detonation, in my opinion, is very naturally explained by the disturbance of the air, on the theory explained above.

"In one of his stories—'From the Earth to the Moon'—Jules Verne, whose works properly fascinate all young people and are much liked by many of maturer age, gives a different account of things. At the moment when his 'projectile,' falling on the earth, plunges into the sea, he tells how there was a whistling heard in the farthest regions of the air, assuming rapidly a frightful intensity, when there suddenly appeared a huge meteor, which grew in size to the view until it buried itself in the waves with a deafening roar.

"Thus, according to this author, we have first a whistling, then appearance of the projectile, and finally the noise caused by its striking the water. Now, to speak only of the whistling, it is certain that this could not have been heard before the arrival of the projectile.

"Before writing this passage the author should have asked himself if he were representing the facts accurately; but he did not have at his disposal the experiences of the present war; he went ahead and told of what happened from the romancer's standpoint rather than from that of the physicist."

WOLF OR OX?

EVIDENCE that there are two distinct human types—the carnivorous and the herbivorous—is offered by Dr. J. E. Goldthwait in his Shattuck lecture, published in full in *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, and reviewed in the London *Lancet*. The interest of physicians in Dr. Goldthwait's theory is that, according to his view, the wolf and ox types of man, as perhaps they may be called, have each its peculiar diseases. In some cases the peculiarities of the type may induce disease; in others they simply react more easily to special conditions. Normal man is half-way between these two types, Dr. Goldthwait tells us; he is part ox and part wolf; but just what proportion of each represents normality best, the lecturer does not say. He thinks that the carnivorous, or wolf, type is gaining the ascendency somewhat. We read in *The Lancet*, in substance:

"In the carnivorous type of individual the whole figure is slighter; the skeleton is lighter and more slender. The hair is more abundant; adenoid tissue is apt to be excessive. Structurally the lungs are apparently smaller than normal; the heart is small; the stomach is long and tubular, and its attachments are less firm; the small intestine is shorter than normal. The large intestine is shorter, too. In the skeleton of this type the torso is long; the ribs are longer than normal, and thus downward inclination is very marked. Contrast this general picture with the 'herbivorous' individual. The skeleton is larger in proportion and heavier in structure. The face is broad, the jaw square, the neck thick, the shoulders square. The diaphragm is high, and both small and large intestines are long. The spinal movements are much less free in the herbivorous type; laterally, practically no motion is allowed except at the dorso-lumbar juncture. In the two types the incidence of disease presents differences: in the carnivorous are seen especially tuberculosis and the infections in general, the nervous diseases and acute mental disorders, the hyperglandular disturbances, the progressive anemias; in the heavy, or herbivorous, type, arteriosclerosis, gout, diabetes, chronic renal disease, gall-stones, and degenerative mental disorders are common. The effect of posture is held to be significant in its influence upon the physiology; the way the body is used is of quite as much importance as the structure of the body itself. The harmful effects of posture are evidenced much earlier in life in the carnivorous individual; in the herbivorous type the general structure of the body withstands such strain for a longer time, but here the chief changes are induced by the large and heavy abdominal viscera. Many suggestions are offered upon the general meaning of the two types. In their differences is to be found the explanation of the varying effects of the same diet upon groups of individuals. It is finally indicated that in the race the carnivorous, slender type are becoming more predominant, due perhaps to modern conditions allowing its survival, in spite of its relative physical weaknesses, and with this type quick nervous force and vigorous mentality further aid it in maintaining its struggle in life."

WANTED: A PURE-POWDER LAW

THE RUSTIC who asked for "powder" at a country store was met with the pertinent query, "Face, gun, or bug?" Had he chosen either of the two last named, he would scarcely have been the victim of a fraud. They are both intended to kill, and by the resulting mortality they are easily tested. But face-powder is different. The favorite substance for it is finely pulverized rice, which happens also to be a food-product. Now if one goes into a grocery and asks for rice-flour, the man who hands you out plaster of Paris or zinc oxid may be prosecuted under the pure-food laws. But there is no pure face-powder law; so the druggist may do precisely the same thing and go scot free. The evil effects of these substitutes were noted in our issue for October 31, 1914. Additional facts regarding them are disclosed in recent analyses by Charles H. La Wall, chemist to the dairy and food commissioner of Pennsylvania, who tells us of some queer things dispensed to those who are in need of a powdered face. Mere man may differ with these customers as to the urgent necessity of what they are doing, but even if they are misguided they surely do not deserve poisoning, which is apparently the fate that is being meted out to some of them. Says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago):

"Out of sixteen samples of so-called rice-powder examined by him, only two consisted entirely of rice (unfortunately La Wall does not name the brands), and only six contained any rice at all. Talc, corn-starch, zinc oxid, chalk, and bismuth subnitrate were the substances found replacing rice-flour wholly or in part.

"La Wall's attention was first directed toward substitutions and adulterations by a case in which a physician had difficulty in establishing a diagnosis. A face-powder, alleged to consist of rice-flour, fell under suspicion, and was found to contain zinc oxid, talc, and corn-starch, but no rice. The zinc oxid proved to be the disturbing factor. La Wall cites several cases observed by oculists—invariably in women—of blurred vision, inability to use the eyes long at a time, and severe itching of the lids.

"Seven cases were originally reported in *The Journal* by Black. On microscopic examination of the secretion removed from the eyes, the symptoms were found to be due to the presence of crystals in a 'rice' face-powder used by a number of patients. These crystals were discovered in the face-powder, but could not be found in true samples of 'rice' powder. The powder, when applied with a puff, is driven upward and lodges on the moist eyeball. In the presence of tears it becomes mucilaginous in character, and, lodging in the cul-de-sac, produces the symptoms complained of.

"The substitution of other ingredients for rice in so-called rice-powder constitutes a fraud, since salespeople assert and customers believe that rice-powder is—rice-powder. This deception seems to be due, however, to trade-custom rather than to deliberate fraudulent intent. Rice-flour costs at wholesale only 6 cents a pound; talc costs the same; chalk is 5 cents a pound; corn-starch is 3½, and zinc oxid is 2 cents a pound. Bismuth subnitrate is $2.75 a pound, but this may be disregarded, as it was present only to the amount of 1 per cent. in two samples. The difference in the cost of these ingredients is, therefore, insufficient as an inducement for adulteration, in the case of an article costing 6 cents wholesale and from 40 cents to $1 a pound retail. Since foodstuffs are sold under the provisions of the Federal and State food and drugs acts, while toilet-articles are not, La Wall suggests that consumers might well avoid adulterations, and at the same time make a saving, by purchasing rice-flour at a grocery."

THE SCIENCE OF "HIRING AND FIRING"

WITH ALL THE DISCUSSION of efficiency and scientific management that has been going on for years, it is remarkable that so little attention has been given to the fundamental and vital point of how to hire good men. Without a competent staff no system, no matter how scientific, is workable. The Vocation Bureau of Boston has now organized an association of those who do the hiring of employees in various industries. The bureau was imprest, we are told by its director, Meyer Bloomfield, in *The Nation's Business* (Washington), by the inadequate methods of hiring in many establishments, as well as by the insufficient information regarding the specific needs of various concerns. Few employers had "blue-printed" their jobs, or laid down specifications in such way as to bring about a fair selection of competent workers. In consequence, place after place was found with a large "overturn," or change in the working-force each year. Says Mr. Bloomfield:

"Now an association of those who do the hiring has been started. Employment-men, the bureau found, had never come together to compare notes, to exchange experiences, or to profit by mutual mistakes and successes. Credit men, advertising men, porters, and scores of others, had distinctive organizations. Those who were charged with what is probably the most difficult of all tasks, however—that of hiring workers—were in a state of isolation.

"The Employment Managers' Association of Boston was the result. Forty or more of the largest employers in Boston came into the organization, which has since then had a promising growth. This new organization has practically made clear the important principle that hiring and supervising men is a serious job, and must be treated as a professional phase of management. To do less is to evade the real 'human problem.'

"The professional aspect of this work has been recognized in a significant way. In cooperation with the Vocation Bureau, the Tuck School of Finance and Business Administration, at Dartmouth College, announces for this fall a special course in employment as a phase of management.

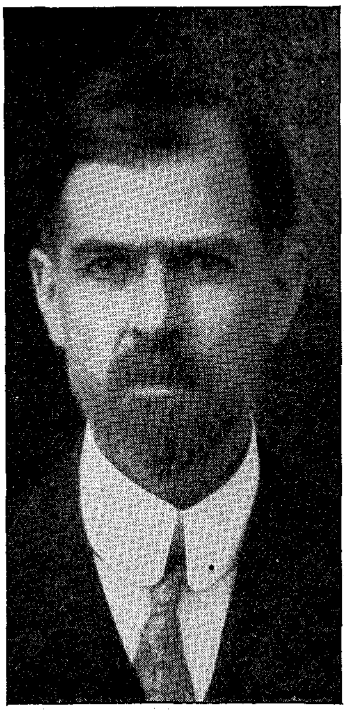
"While cooperating with the New York City Committee on Unemployment, during the past winter, the writer had an opportunity to interest business men in a project similar to that already under way in Boston. As a result, there was started the New York Society for the Study of Employment Problems. . . . The example of the New York experiment influenced a group of Philadelphia merchants and manufacturers to follow suit. . . . . . .

"There is little doubt that the idea of treating the handling of the personnel as a high-grade executive job will spread, to the considerable benefit of employer and employee alike. The 'hiring' and 'firing' of the help is one of the industry's toughest problems. More friction, waste, disaffection, and ill will are bred in the failure to give this matter the thought it requires than from any other one source.

"But more than a negative reason has led to the formation of such associations. There are important problems of selecting employees, methods of developing, promoting, or transferring them—problems which require constant study and attention. The employment-manager or superintendent is one of the most important men in any organization. His importance has not hitherto been everywhere appreciated. Experiments are now going on in this department of service, which should be brought to the attention of all those who hire men. Only recently have studies been begun into the cost of changing employees. The questions before a properly trained employment-man are innumerable. His help in perfecting an organization is great. College schools of business-training and business-organizations will render a public service by getting together to promote the professional equipment of those who deal with problems of employment."

WHIRLING MAGNETS

THE EARTH is a great magnet; so is the sun. The source of their magnetic properties has been a puzzle to scientific men for ages. Yet it now seems probable that they are magnets, for one reason, because they are twirling in space, and that twirling any other body of suitable substance, at a sufficient speed, will make it also into a magnet. This was suggested on theoretical grounds several years ago, but the effect has not been obtained in the laboratory until very recently, as reported in *Science* (New York) by Prof. S. J. Barnett, of Ohio State University. Professor Barnett notes that rapid rotation, on the modern theory of magnetism, should magnetize any magnetic substance "by a sort of molecular gyroscopic process." He goes on:



PROF. S. J. BARNETT,

Who finds that the earth owes much of its magnetism to its whirling motion.

"Rotation should produce in any substance an intrinsic magnetic intensity parallel to the axis of rotation, proportional to the angular velocity, and (like the magnetization of the earth) directed oppositely to the magnetic intensity which would be produced by an electric current circulating around the substance in the direction of rotation. If the rotating body is magnetic, magnetization, proportional to the intensity, should result; otherwise not (except to a very minute extent)."

Turning from what "should" happen to what did happen, the results were at first disappointing. Says Professor Barnett:

"Preliminary experiments . . . appeared, tho doubtfully, to show the effect in question in the case of a large iron rod rotated at a speed of about ninety revolutions per second. Later observations made in much the same way, but with an attempt at improvement in apparatus, failed to confirm this result with any certainty."

Undismayed, the investigator, aided by his wife, returned to the problem, and this time with better success. As we read:

"Recently I have made, again with Mrs. Barnett's assistance, experiments which have yielded definite and conclusive result. In the final experiments two nearly similar rods of steel shafting were mounted with their axes horizontal and perpendicular to the magnetic meridian. . . . One of the rods remained at rest, while the other . . . was alternately rotated by an air-motor and brought to rest. . . . After all suspected sources of systematic error were eliminated, an effect was left corresponding precisely with that predicted by the above theory and inexplicable on any other theory hitherto proposed. . . . . . .

"From experiments made for a different purpose by Lebedew in 1912 it can be shown that in non-magnetic substances not more than a minute fraction of the magnetization we have observed in iron is produced at the same speed."

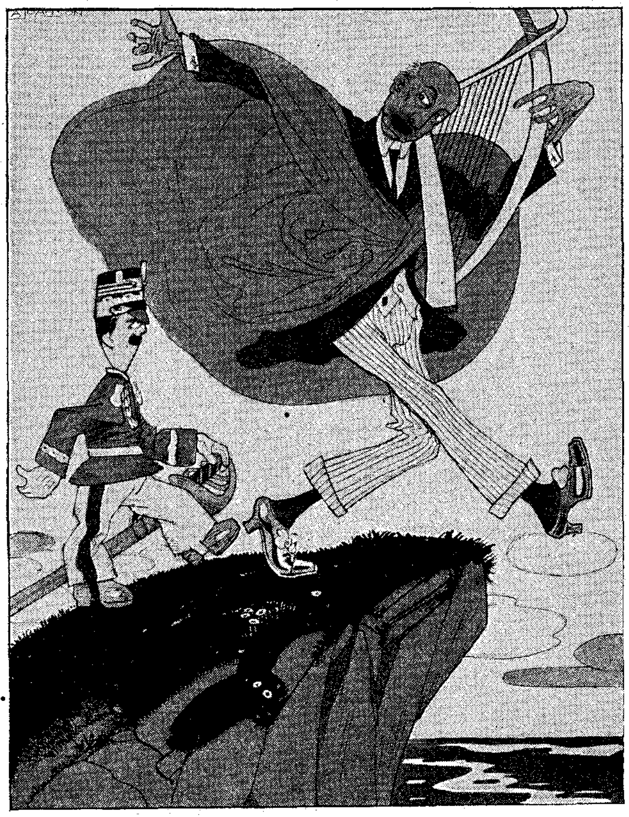
The magnetic intensity produced by the rotation was of course very small. Had the rod been spherical, like the earth, and rotated at the earth's speed, its magnetization would still have been far less than that of the earth. Despite this fact, Professor Barnett thinks that at least a part, and possibly a large part, of the earth's magnetization may be due to the effect in question, as we are entirely ignorant of the magnetic properties of all substances under the conditions prevailing within almost the whole of the earth. He goes on:

"Schuster has pointed out that an effect of this kind may explain both the mean magnetization of the earth and the secular variation as well. It seems more likely, however, that a large part of terrestrial and solar magnetization is due to other causes, such as the outward radial displacement of electrons by centrifugal and thermionic action."

LETTERS - AND - ART

D'ANNUNZIO'S VISION OF THE NEW ITALY

WHILE all the warring countries have accepted the services of their men of letters, it is doubtful if any of the others have drawn into their net so brilliant a literary warrior as Italy has in D'Annunzio. He has been all on fire from the first, and he has figured heroically both on earth and in the clouds. In Rome his speeches have stirred street multitudes, and in the war-zone his messages dropt on the enemy from the hovering aeroplane have, we suppose, properly imprest the Austrian, since they declared the invincibility of Italy. Now that he sits down to reflect for the London *Daily Telegraph* the emotions of belligerent Italy, we find him still as magical of phrase as ever. "In order to comprehend to-day the Italian miracle," he says, "it is necessary to behold before the eye of the mind, as in a clear vision, the image of Italy, the aspect of her beautiful limbs, from which harvests, artists, and heroes were born." No other country, he points out, "possesses so perfect a similitude with the moral and mental structure of her great men. All her strength and all her beauty appear to be constantly tending toward a supreme human expression." Thus:



A GERMAN CARICATURE OF "D'ANNUNZIO THE 'GODLIKE.'"

THE KING LED BY THE POET—"Savoy to the fore!"

—© Joanson in *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

> "He who looks our young soldiers in the face is struck by the ancient characteristics of a sudden beauty, molded from the inner depths to the surface by energy and by love. The thing is so wonderful that I do not remember to have thrilled with deeper emotion before any other human spectacle. It appears that Italy, with all her famous heroes, reveals herself in each of our soldiers. Are not their raw wounds the deepest scars of the race which appear anew in their flesh, shining forth with fresh splendor even as revealed signs? I am inclined to believe it when I behold the features of a wounded soldier light up with a smile similar to that which in the first springtide of our Renaissance revealed itself in the beatitude of angels and virgins.
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> "An ardent but perspicacious courage, a steady and ever-ready endurance, a sobriety which recalls to the mind the three dried olives and the drink of water which formed the fare of the Greeks, a natural promptness in availing themselves of a stratagem, in undertaking enterprizes single-handed, in silently offering up the sacrifice of their lives, in immolating themselves without vainglory; an ingenious and practical mind in the art of entrenching and encamping; a gaiety as keen as a javelin; a brotherly feeling based on charity, ready for every sacrifice to save a comrade; and, to sum up all, a fine gentleness in the sense which our thirteenth-century forefathers gave to the word. These are the Latin qualities of our young soldiers, a compact phalanx with clear eyes and light movements, which the divine Pallas would behold with joy fighting in Carnia, in the Alps of Trent, along the Isonzo, and on the Monte Nero, which has already become in the history of heroism a flaming pyre of light.
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> "Italy to-day is a single effort which, as in the greatest periods of her Communes and her Signorie, rises at the same time to the maximum of individual and collective power. Civic virtue is no less firm and willing than warlike virtue."

After this patriotic pæan, the poet and dramatist pictures its reality in the "wonderful region devastated six months ago by the obscure subterranean demon." This region, chosen for so terrible a fate, which he tells us he has but recently traversed, is named by him "the very heart of august Italy." Here, he says, "the whole country appears to have been seized and rent in her most vital point by the hand of the masculine god, lord of war and death, whom the Sabellic tribes worshiped under the shape of a javelin."

> "In a crumbling old church, where the golden lily still shines at the end of a half-ruined apse, I assisted, the other morning, at the singing of a mass at which were present many recruits, newly enlisted, about to start for the war. The recruits had occupied all the seats, they had filled the whole nave; and as their number was greater than the space of the sacred edifice, they crowded around the entrance, with bared heads, and occupied all the porch under the shadow of venerable oak-trees. When the priest celebrated the sacrifice of the body and the blood of our Lord, there arose a chant from the nave, a chant across the golden light that filtered through the cracked alabaster panes, a delicate choir of women's and children's voices, an unsteady, vacillating choir, which masculine voices gradually joined and strengthened until it was transmitted into a powerful invocation: 'Kyrie Eleison.'
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> "All the soldiers sang in the church and in the porch before going forth to fight, not unlike the knights of Charles of Anjou before marching with banners displayed against Conradin of Svevia.
>
> "'Wave your banners, for the time has arrived,' shouted to the Anjouin captains old Alard, that Constable of Champagne whom Dante adorned with a verse glittering as a helmet: 'Praised be the Lord, Kyrie Eleison.'
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> "The same epic breath blew over St. Mary of the Victory and curved the growth on the tall, rugged rocks which seem to have been cleft in twain by the stroke of a gigantic sword. I saw the spirit of the wind trembling in the Gothic arch of the great, wide, open portal, above the soldiers who sang kneeling upon the well-worn threshold. And suddenly in the luminous ogival window, as in a mystic space, there appeared the graven figure of death, not the horrible old female, but the beautiful male genius to whom all that robust youth was consecrated.
>
> "'Wave your flag,' old Alard had shouted seven centuries ago. And the brother of St. Louis had replied: 'May the Lord our God be praised forever.' And he had intoned a canticle, and all the knights and barons had sung with him: 'Kyrie Eleison.' And after the canticle was over, the banners had waved before the wind, the armed mass had moved forward to the battle, and the blood of the Germans commenced to flow down toward the plain and to redden the waters of the Imele and the Salto.
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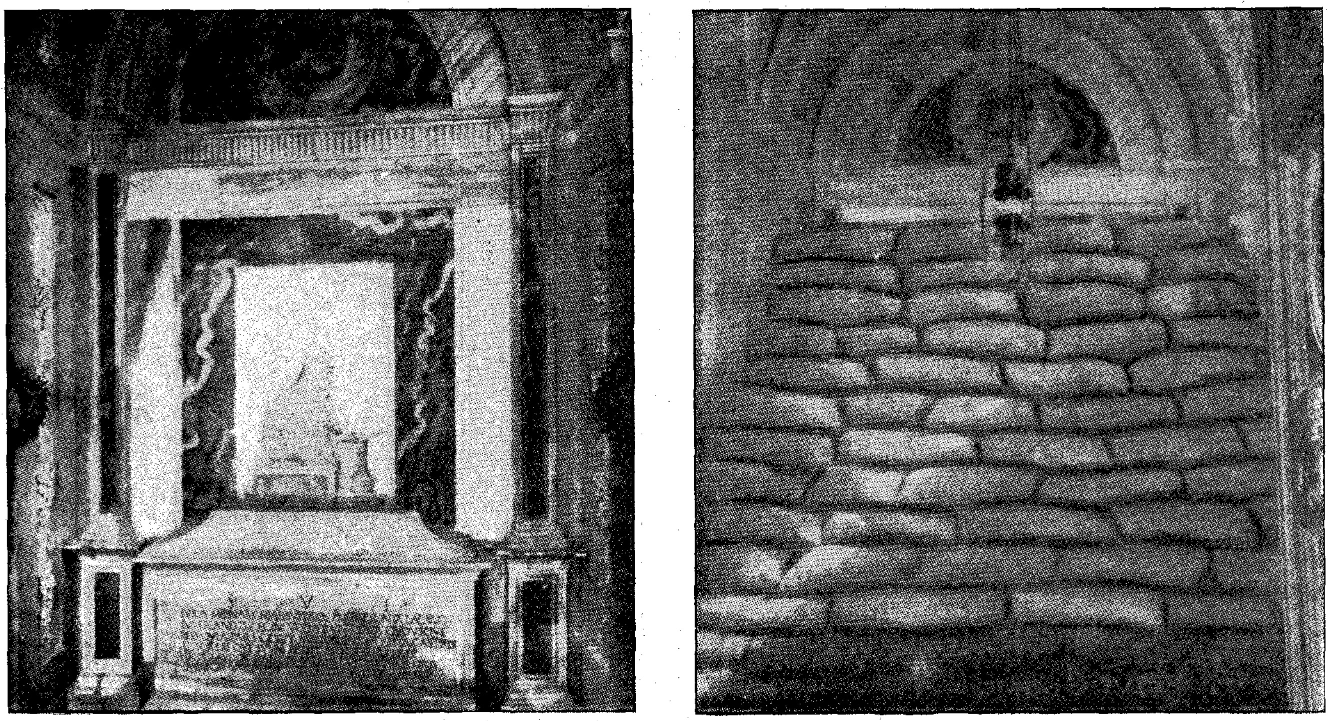
> "The ardor of battle shone upon the countenances of the new soldiers as they sang the same canticle: 'Kyrie Eleison.' The



ITALY PREPARED FOR HOSTILE AIRCRAFT.

The Mausoleum of Dante at Ravenna, seen on the left, is guarded by sandbags, as shown in the right-hand picture, to avert possible injury.

desire and certainty of victory flamed out from their soul and their youthful eyes. Like the ogival niche n the choir of the Anjouin church, so did the centuries join together with the key-stone, the key of death and the key of resurrection in that Catholic melody, and in the splendor of that blood about to be shed methought I saw the first lineaments of the new Fatherland, born of our wonderful anguish and the most divine of our myths."

Continuing toward the Adriatic, D'Annunzio passed through demolished towns and villages, and everywhere, "confronting death, was a new life developed; confronting desolation was hope; confronting sadness, indomitable courage":

"Courage built up anew the cities bound by the bonds of brotherhood, over heaps of ruins. The priest performed his sacred office underneath the cupola of Heaven before the altar recovered from the ruins of the chapel. The cracked church-bell hung from an oaken branch. The ragged community met under a thatched roof to hold conference. Three hundred wills decided the reconstruction of the city-walls over the bones of twenty thousand dead. And around and afar there stretched the opulent basin of the Fucino, the Horn of Abundance, with its long row of musical poplars, with its well-watered meadows, with its vineyards, with its orchards, with its fields of wheat. At Paterno, once a Roman castle, on the rugged hill, afterward the stronghold of counts, where Thomas of Calano put to flight and imprisoned the Imperial troops of Frederick II. in 1223; at Paterno (memories of yet another German defeat) nothing remained but a heap of white dust under the merciless sun.

"At the foot of the hill waved a field of corn, already ripe, with all its ears full and heavy, of a deeper golden color, among which there blazed forth here and there the purple poppies, redder than the first jet of blood that issues from the severed artery of the neck. And before that field of corn only one woman was stooping, drest in mourning, a woman all in black, with sunburnt face and sunburnt arms. Subdued by neither death nor life, she cut the grain with her well-sharpened sickle. Alone she did the work of ten men, bravely, strongly, untiringly, admirable as the soldiers who sang in the ancient Church of the Victory, before going to the battle and to death.

"This is the new Italy; these are the great visions, these are the inspiring examples of new Italy. . . . . . .

"There was a moment in Italy's history when the harmony existing between her substance and her progeny appeared to be marvelously complete, so that her natural forces and the living work of her sons combined in an indescribably perfect equilibrium. . . . This harmony, which was so long interrupted, has to-day reaffirmed itself."

AMERICAN "BLUFF" IN THE "CROOK" PLAY

AMERICA seems bound to be judged by more than the ammunitions she is furnishing the people of the war-zone. She is supplying a large percentage of the plays consumed by the London public, and her measure is taken accordingly. "A round of present-day American plays gives one the impression," says the critic of *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), "that the brighter manhood of the American nation is entirely composed of well-drest 'guys' who have either spent some time 'in the pen' or are preparing to do so." We are, it is true, absolved from the responsibility of originating the crook-play, if given the dubious credit of carrying it to the highest point of efficiency. The English critic owns that it is "an international product; most notably an English one." The "Silver King" was its forebear, and "Raffles" and "Arsène Lupin" gave the *genre* a great vogue. "But it is the American play-goers who have turned the 'crook' into a cult. They have lived on him—eaten, drunk, and breathed him." We are analyzed thus:

"Possibly poverty of imagination is at the root of the modern crime-play in general. When excitement is wanted and fancy fails, a crime-play is the most elementary logical chance for a modern drama. It is the obvious social vibration. The lower the crime and the higher the criminal, the more vibrant, presumably, the result! So the dress-shirt goes naturally with the 'jimmy.' The younger and more hurried civilization of America, and the ruthlessly scrambling conditions under which popular plays are produced there, may answer for the rest—so far as excitement is concerned.

"But the real essence of the society 'crook,' as we know him now, is not that he appears in a crime-play. Crime-plays we have had always with us, both plain and colored. It is that he is the villain in the hero's place, and that he has the sympathy of the audience. It is a matter of ideals. What are we really seeing in the 'crook' play is the death of heroism—of the old flawless, blue-eyed heroism of melodrama. The villain is now the hero, tho his black mustaches are clipt to a spot, and his 'fierce "Ha! ha!"' subdued to a Chicago whisper. We are, so it would appear, to have no further use for the old paragon of all the virtues. To be 'inn—o—cent,' even of the vulgarest offense, is to be quite *vieux-jeu* these times. So much so that the

> conclusion of 'The Ware Case'—representing, as it does, Fate's very moderate retribution upon a murderer, libertine, and 'double-lifer' of the worst description—was, I notice, greeted by a bright young critic as an 'unhappy ending.'
>
> "To some extent there may be good in this—common sense, humanity, a sense of humor. In our own 'crook' plays there is nearly always an attempt at least to introduce some genuinely worthy qualities in the 'crook.' He is said to have been good to his mother, or lends a trifle to a damaged acquaintance. But with the American 'crook' plays one sees this necessity dwindling to a mere convention. There is no doubt that, more and more, the American playgoer—to judge by his plays—takes a joy in 'crookery' for its own sake. Not that he has any real hankering after crime. It is rather because the 'crook' play happens to prove a simple, physical, and vivid representation of the great national game of 'bluff.'"

So imbued is the foreign mind with America's devotion to the game that it seems to figure "bluff" as a sort of "cricket." "Cricket," in England, means much more than a bat, a ball, and wickets; and Uncle Sam's heart, this writer is forced to conclude, "will forgive practically everything in the man who can 'put up a firm bluff.'"

> "More probably the business habit of a business nation. In 'Ready Money,' for instance, the most popular character—so brilliantly played over here by Mr. Aynesworth—is a lifelong forger, who survives, scatheless, applauded, and unrepentant, the 'bluffer' triumphant. In a curious way, with many modern American plays one gets a sense that the plays themselves are 'bluff.' The time when we used to get plays of sincere expression—'Alabama,' 'Sue,' 'Arizona,' 'The Great Divide,' even 'Mrs. Wiggs'—seems to have slipt away. There is 'Peg o' My Heart'; but, then, that is by an Englishman. Even with the acting—the masculine acting, at any rate—one feels this. We are getting finely competent, forceful work from the new Americans, but how often one feels that there is no real heart in it! It is just a 'firm bluff.'
>
> "If this is all that a nation asks from the stage, the 'crook' play becomes inevitable; and that is not all. One seems to see a very solid reason why the 'movies' should have proved so much more successful a rival to the theaters in America than they have here. A drama without ideals — or with one fixt ideal of money-making taken for granted—will soon get beaten. If it is just lively incident and 'cute' resource that are needed, the film can suggest these things just as well as the stage. It can even suggest cut-and-dried humor and cut-and-dried sentiment almost as effectively. But with us the 'crook' play craze is not likely to prove all-sufficing, and even the film has its drawbacks. Our imagination may have its barren spells, but we are still too much a nation of idealists to be content with 'bluff.' And we are still too much steeped in the long tradition of art, of poetry, of beauty of word and of thought, to be complete victims to the 'screen.'"

TORPEDOING BERNARD SHAW—After all the fervent admiration the Germans have shown Mr. Bernard Shaw, and after all the applause they bestowed upon what to them was his espousal of their cause in the present war, the German submarine has probably unwittingly created a *casus belli* between him and the German Empire. The New York *Review* informs us that the producing house of Shuberts has a contract with the Irish dramatist for a new play to be presented this season. Mr. Shaw has written it and twice seen a version dispatched on its American journey only to hear that both reached a quick depository in Davy Jones's locker:

> "The new play, with the contract, started westward from Liverpool first on the *Arabic*. When the irrepressible G. B. S. heard the sad news of what happened to that liner, and its mailbags, he sat down to his trusty typewriter and knocked off another script, which he duly deposited in the Royal Mail.
>
> "This time the play was trusted to the *Hesperian*. When Mr. Shaw was informed what the Teutonic enemy had done to the *Hesperian*, he set to work again on another copy of the play, and sent the Messrs. Shubert the following cablegram:
>
> "'Torpedoed again! Third edition of contract and script follows by Saturday's mail.'
>
> "This time it is expected that the play will leave England by an American liner, thereby increasing its chance of a safe and uneventful voyage to its destination.
>
> "The Messrs. Shubert purpose putting the play into rehearsal immediately upon receiving it. But for the delay in the arrival of the script the piece would now be almost ready for production.
>
> "The title and the character of the play have not yet been divulged."

SACRIFICES OF FRENCH LITERATURE

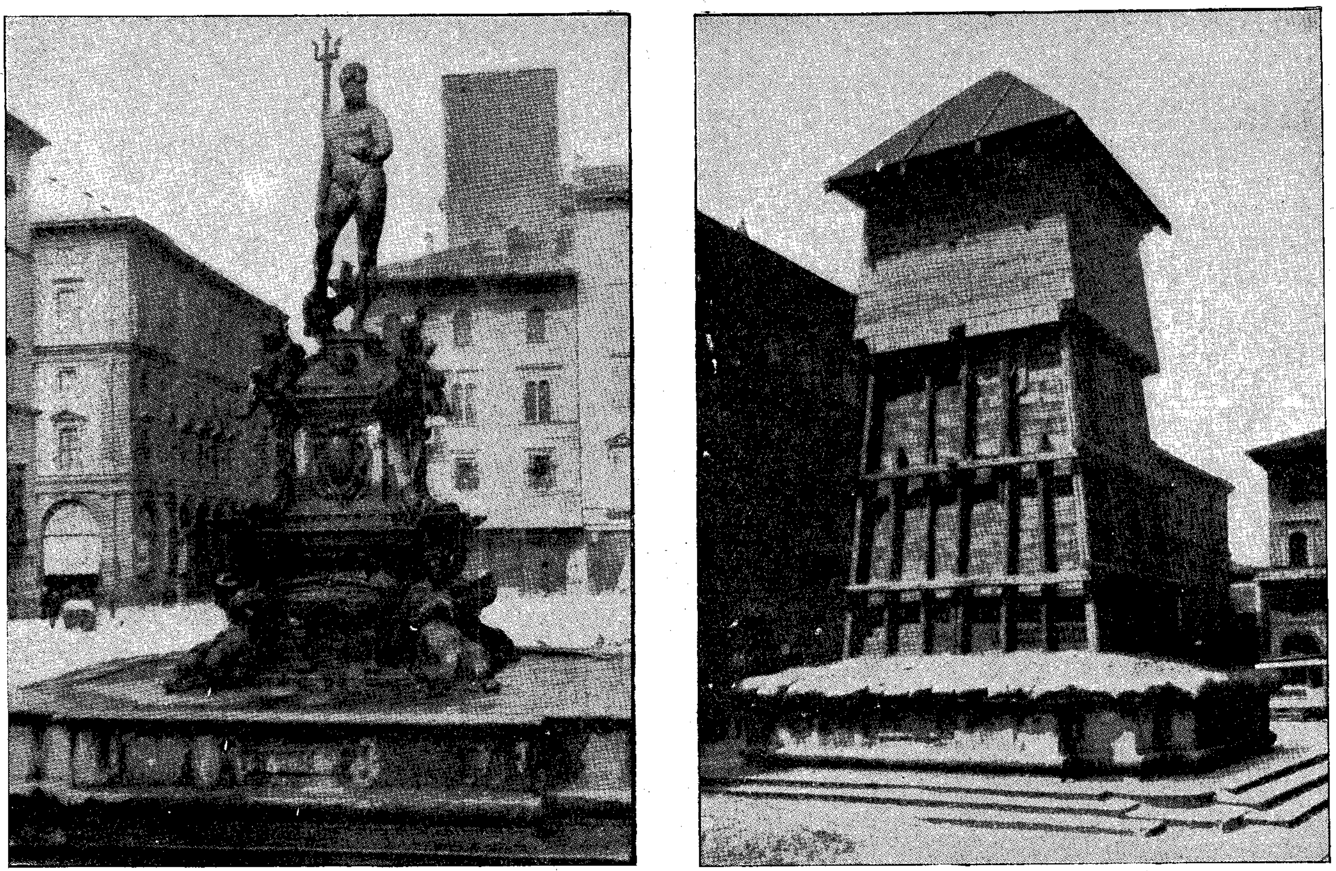
A TERRIBLE TRIBUTE is being exacted from French literature by the war, says Pierre Chavannes, a French writer, who is moved to a general survey by the news of the death of Paul Acker, the famous novelist. There is scarcely a week, he says, in which some new name is not added to the already long list. No doubt, Germany and Austria could tell a similar story, if they would. As an example, the French losses of the editorial staff of the *Revue Critique des Livres et des Idées* (Paris) is cited. This magazine had of late years been "one of the strongest influences which have shaped the intellectual youth." At the outbreak of the war, thirty of its editorial writers were called to the colors. "Of these, eleven have been killed and eight wounded, while two are missing—in all, twenty-one out of thirty—and this was before the last fights in Artois and the Argonne!" Mr. A. F. Sanborn declares in the Boston *Transcript* that more than a hundred French men of letters are reported to have been killed at the front during the first year of the war.

In *The New Statesman* (London) Mr. Chavannes exclaims that "one of the finest chapters in the history of French literature is being written to-day in letters of blood; 'intellectuals' and writers of all opinions are on the firing-line." Further:

> "They are doing their duty, inspiring others with their courage; and some of them, as is known, have died with a sublime and simple heroism. They have laid down their lives quietly and gladly for the sake of the country and the culture which have nourished them, some of them harking back to the past, others saluting the future. But what a frightful catastrophe! Charles Péguy, Louis Pergaud, E. Psichari, Alain-Fournier, Pierre Gilbert, Léon Bonneff, François Laurentie, Robert d'Humières, Art Roë, Émile Despax, du Fresnois, and many others! We shall never know what aspirations and what treasures have gone with them. Take Alain-Fournier, for example. His first novel, 'Le Grand Meaulnes,' which so strangely blended actuality and dream, stamped him as a fine, perhaps as a great writer. But more has been said of two of the others: Psichari and Péguy, each of whom in his own way has illustrated in his person the spiritual and intellectual change that had come over a part of France before the war."

The special case of Ernest Psichari is chosen because he was "a perfect type of what they call '*la jeunesse nouvelle*,'" and illustrated "excellently the state of mind of those young men who had traveled in Germany or had been awakened from their intellectual diversions by the thunderbolt of Tangier or the threats of Germany." Through this type the writer shows how "the war had affected the soul of France before it had begun; it had stimulated the sort of return upon oneself, that reaction, that instructive assumption of a defensive attitude, which is taken by men who are threatened by a mortal blow." We read then:

> "Ernest Psichari . . . was the eldest of the grandsons of Renan, whose Christian name he bore, and he was born among the upper, highly educated and republican, bourgeoisie. He early threw up a literary career for 'action,' and, faithful to a strong French tradition, sought the life of action in the profession of arms. He got himself sent to the colonies, and it was when he came back from the Moroccan campaign that he wrote that 'Appel des Armes' which made his name and disputed the Grand Prix de Littérature with the work of Romain Rolland. In France literary events easily become social, and even political, events. Two opposed spirits, two conflicting political schemes of things, were here face to face; and every one realized it. On one hand was Romain Rolland, the musical spirit,



NEPTUNE IN PEACE AND WAR.

The tourist in Italy will now find most of the public works of art shrouded like this fountain at Bologna.

essentially internationalist and humane, sharing in several cultures, an individualist and a revolutionary, religiously inclined but free from dogmas or exact creeds, who had begun as an author with the plays about the revolution, and had continued with the dozen or so volumes of 'Jean Christophe'—who, with his sensibility, is as much Germanic and Swiss as he is French. On the other hand was Psichari, a logician, a nationalist, a soldier, liking even the limitations of nationalism, rather a Catholic than a Christian, and liking also the restrictions and the disciplines of Catholicism. He foresaw and hailed the 'holy' war 'which would medicine our sick hearts.' His book told the story of a son brought up on democratic anarchism who, under the healthy influences of military life, returned to political orthodoxy and traditional religion. Psichari himself, it is said, was on the point of taking holy orders when the war broke out. He died nobly the death he asked for, at Virton, in Belgium, at the beginning of the great retreat. His battery had been ordered to keep the enemy in check whilst the army was falling back. They were expected to hold their ground for a few hours, and they did so for a whole day; and when the last shell had been spent, officer and gunners were killed on the guns they had rendered unusable."

For an account of Paul Acker we turn to Mr. Sanborn's article in *The Transcript*. This writer was a native of Zaberne, in Alsace, the town famous for the affair of the German lieutenant who slashed a crippled cobbler. He was forty-one at the time of his death, a writer of many novels, chief of which are "Le Soldat Bernard" and "Les Exilés." These books occupy a high place in "the literary movement which prepared young France to play effectively its rôle in the great world-drama now being enacted." We read:

"A few days before his death he visited Paris. 'It is little more than a week,' says a friend upon whom he called, 'since Paul came to shake hands with me. It was his first absence from his post of Rechesy. He brought with him that "air of the front," which appears so pure and so good to breathe to those who are remote therefrom. His whole being exprest joy in participating in the task of liberation, and radiated the certainty of victory. This attitude was so striking that I called his attention to it. And he replied that he had never lived more luminous hours than those he was then living.'

"He also visited, in the course of this Parisian sojourn, the hospital of which his literary colleague, Maurice Barrès, is the president, and presented several copies of 'Le Soldat Bernard' to the inmates. The latter sent him letters of thanks, to one of which he replied: 'I received your letter and those of your comrades on the eve of my return to Alsace. I should like to reply to each one personally, but as I can't do that I beg to tell all your comrades how glad I am if I have been able to give them a little pleasure. You are all of you the most beautiful thing France has produced in her history. When I said to you "I am your brother and your friend," I spoke from the bottom of my heart. If ever, after the war, I can be useful to you in any way, don't fail to let me know. I will do everything I can. Make this plain to your comrades. I am taking your letter with me into Alsace. I am sure it will bring me luck. I press your hands most affectionately.'

"General Cherfils (military critic of the *Écho de Paris* and an officer of a society for the relief of the wounded) writes: 'I had met Paul Acker two or three times; and this was enough to be seduced by the charming frankness and enthusiasm of this ardent soul. A short time ago he took my hand to place therein an offering for our mutilated. In this connection he sent me a brief but vibrant note which I transcribe herewith, for no parcel of the thought of him who wrote "Le Soldat Bernard," and upon whom death has just conferred the majesty of sacrifice, can be indifferent to us:

""""I spent yesterday at Vieil Armand (Hartmannsweilerkopf). You risk nothing in affirming, despite the recitals of the German press, that we have a good grip on it. I speak of that which I have seen with my own eyes. I also saw there a magnificent picture of France, the activity of an ant-hill in a disemboweled and ravaged soil, where the few trees that remain standing have the air of broomsticks; a chaotic spectacle that recalls the Catacombs, not only because of the upturned earth but because of the tranquil asceticism of the men. If I were not a soldier, I should have liked to send a page about it to the *Écho;* but I wish to be only a soldier.

""""My general, victory is certain: France in the Army is more beautiful than she ever was before. So beautiful that one fairly sheds tears of joy and admiration!""""

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

AMERICA'S RED CROSS IN EUROPE

THE YEAR'S WORK of the American Red Cross on the European battle-fields totals an expenditure of $2,000,000, at the rate of $6,000 a day. This amount, "gleaned in city and hamlet from the Atlantic to the Pacific," says Mr. Sherman Montrose Craiger, "has been wholly spent to lessen the suffering of the gallant men who have fallen on the field of honor in France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, and Russia, and to succor the unfortunate in devastated Flanders and typhus-ridden Servia." The record achieved by this organization, he continues in the Boston *Transcript*, is "without parallel in the realm of good works, and for many decades will be the marvel of this generation's children." At the outbreak of the war in August, the American Red Cross tendered its services to the various countries involved, comprising the work of surgeons and nurses together with supplies and equipment for hospitals, including outfits for sterilization.

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CHICAGO NURSES AT THE FRONT.

One of the units in the American nursing force sent to the European battle-fields by the American Red Cross.

"The offer was gratefully accepted, whereupon Congress consented to pass an act authorizing the society to take over a ship, under our own registry and flag. In answer to an appeal made in the press came the proffer of a Hamburg-American steamer, and it was accepted and chartered as the Red-Cross relief-ship. Preparations were hurriedly made for its officering and fitting out, $10,000 worth of absorbent cotton, gauze, and other supplies being taken aboard at New York.

"As illustrative of the thoroughness of the society's organization-methods, sixty of the nurses and surgeons, comprising Units D and F, were landed in England, as originally planned, at the end of September.

"Under Miss Lucy Minnigrode, as supervisor, the nurses for Russia, comprising Unit C, journeyed by train to London and Dundee, sailing from the latter point, October 2, for Bergen, and going thence to Stockholm and Petrograd by rail.

"From Portsmouth, England, the Red Cross landed the nurses in Units A and B in France, as well as the supplies for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris.

"On October 10 the sections for Germany and Austria were put ashore at Rotterdam, and traveled by rail via Berlin. Unit G, which was ordered to Kosel, in German Silesia, was in charge of Dr. Bial F. Bradbury, who was given a hospital-building accommodating 100 with a first-class operating-room.

"From Berlin the nurses for Austria were ordered to Vienna and Budapest, respectively, the former receiving Unit K, under the direction of Dr. Cary A. Snoddy, and the latter Unit E, with Dr. Charles E. MacDonald in charge.

"The Servian unit of 15 persons left New York on a Greek steamer.

"To send these 171 surgeons and nurses abroad, with adequate equipment, uniforms, and other necessities; to pay their traveling-expenses by land and sea both in this country and Europe, including salaries of $60 a month for the nurses and $166 to $250 for the surgeons; and to bring them home to the United States at the end of six months, cost about $1,200 per capita, including the cost of the *Red Cross*, the relief-ship on which they sailed, a total of $205,000."

Some idea of the work done during the period of the ensuing year may be gained from this summary of services rendered to each of the belligerent countries:

	Shipments	*Value*
Austria	11	$97,683
Belgium	12	96,708
England	13	87,845
France	24	216,155
Germany	8	182,795
Italy	2	14,451
Montenegro	3	15,526
Poland	1	7,200
Russia	9	89,613
Servia	8	130,867
Turkey	2	12,536

The cargoes, says Miss Boardman, chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross, comprised almost every conceivable thing which could give comfort to the sick and wounded:

"For example, over 10,000,000 cigarets reached us for the Allies and German-Austrian armies.

"More than a million yards of gauze have been contributed, 211,000 hospital uniforms, over a million surgical dressings, 31,000 pounds of anesthetic, 892,000 pounds of cotton, absorbent and otherwise, 209,000 articles of clothing for refugees, 70 cases of typhoid and tetanus antitoxin, 10,000 smallpox-vaccine tubes, 29,000 mufflers, and 28,000 pairs of socks.

"Money was donated for the sanitary commission which went into the Balkan States to fight typhus. We purchased and shipped great quantities of supplies for them, including 358,000 pounds of sulfur, 700,000 bichlorid tablets, 7,000 gallons of

> kerosene to use in spraying for the destruction of typhus-carrying vermin, 5,600 pounds of formaldehyd, 12,200 doses of cholera vaccine, 500 whitewash-brushes, 3,000 rolls of ribbon-paper, to be used in pasting windows to make rooms air-tight for fumigation, hundreds of barrels of old flour for making paste, many spray-pumps, 35,000 gallons of phinotas oil, 70 bathtubs, 50 step-ladders, and 11 automobile-trucks."

Miss Boardman, who not only had the oversight of this work, but also had a great deal to do with raising the funds needed, is quoted as saying further:

> "The entire country has responded wonderfully, not only with supplies, but in money. The early contributors were people of great wealth, but gradually all classes have been stirred to give. We have not yet had time to tabulate the States as to generosity, but New York, of course, leads in donations of money—$500,000 or more.
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> "Of the designated funds which we have distributed, those to be sent to and spent in and for Germany have been in excess of all others. My estimate is that the Germans in this country have given not less than two millions direct for relief in their Fatherland, and in one respect this must be classed as an American contribution.
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> "We have spent over a million dollars in actual cash for Belgium, and about half as much more for the other fighting nations in Europe."

As a preliminary note to the article on the Red-Cross work Miss Boardman contributes these paragraphs over her own signature:

> "These are days in which one hears much of preparedness for war. In the consideration of such measures the preparedness for the care of the sick and wounded should play no small part, but preparation for the efficient fulfilment of this special duty must not mean a sentimental, sensational enthusiasm born of a passing excitement, but a comprehensive, properly regulated and trained permanent organization. For this reason, as well as because the privileges and protection given by the Red Cross under the treaty of Geneva require it, volunteer-aid in time of war must come under the direction and control of the American Red Cross, which by act of Congress was constituted, under the treaty, the official Governmental organization for this purpose. By Presidential proclamation, and by regulation issued by the War and Navy departments, attention has been called to this fact.
>
> "No group of individuals is permitted to organize an army corps or equip a battle-ship to fight independently. War, under such conditions, would be chaotic, impossible, and lead to certain defeat; therefore, just as the fighting forces must be under the centralized direction and control of the Government departments, so must the volunteer-aid to the sick and wounded in war be under the official American Red Cross, of whose war-relief board the surgeon-generals of the Army and Navy are the respective chairman and vice-chairman.
>
> "The experience of the present European War has proved what common sense dictates—that where the volunteer-relief has been under a strong national Red Cross it has proved successful; but where divided under various disconnected societies it has proved a failure, and the unfortunate victims of such an unwise system have suffered the pitiful consequences."

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION FOR CHINA—China has the prospect of becoming the best-medicined nation in the world, according to recent proposals of the Rockefeller Foundation. The plans just published by the Foundation, says the New York *Times*, call for the establishment of a central medical school for the training of native physicians in one of the larger provinces, with numerous branch hospitals and medical-supply stations. There will also be a training-school for native nurses. We read:

> "It was in the winter of 1913 that the Trustees of the Foundation became convinced that the greatest need of the Chinese people was an adequate system of medicine. In February, 1914, a commission was appointed to draft a system of public and personal hygiene for China. The commission met in Peking May 1, 1914, and spent four months in conference with missionaries and Government officials, and in an inspection of the existing medical schools, hospitals, and dispensaries.
>
> "The working-plan of the Medical Board contemplates the mastery of all existing data. From the United States Mission Boards the name, educational qualifications, location, and statistics of annual work of every medical missionary in China will be obtained; on a map will be marked every medical station. All foreign-mission boards will be asked for the same data."

AN AUSTRIAN PRIEST ON LOUVAIN

THE LOUVAIN QUESTION apparently will not down. Tho a year has passed, it still is discust, the problem being whether a plot existed among the citizens for a concerted attack on the army of occupation, thus leading to the ravage of the town, or whether these ravages were an example of "frightfulness." The latest contributor to the question is an Austrian priest, whose report has been printed in full in the leading Catholic paper of Holland, *Di Tijd*, well known for its strict neutrality. A translation of the document from which we quote appears in *The Tablet* (Catholic, London). The findings of this Teutonic priest are widely at variance with those of many German apologists. *The Tablet* points out that the judgment passed by the German hierarchy was founded on facts arrayed in the censored press of Germany and Austria. "They believed in the monstrous charges brought against the citizens of Louvain, because no other cause of those dreadful happenings was suggested to them." And, adds *The Tablet*, "in the absence of any other source of information, any other patriotic clergy would have done the same." When they began to suspect, they hastened to get the truth. The German Catholic Pax-Information Bureau "succeeded in restoring the good name of the brave pastors of Belgium." The Austrian priest, it seems, was entrusted with "a semiofficial mission to inquire about Louvain." He declares that before his visit to Louvain he quite honestly held the opinions given in "Die Belgischen Greueltaten," Strautz's "Die Eroberung Belgiens," and the German White Book. Then—

> "Owing to extraordinarily favorable circumstances, I had the opportunity of spending some time in all circles in Louvain. I spoke with very many citizens of the town. I noticed that in the beginning of their conversations they were rather suspicious before strangers, and that they commenced to speak out only after it was clear that they had nothing to fear. I believe that every one must acknowledge that that is a very important element. I spoke with members of the lower classes: some were calm, some excited; with men and women. I spoke with fair-minded people of the middle classes, with the 'petits bourgeois,' with shopkeepers, with publicans, with commercial people. I spoke with doctors, professors of the University, the Chief of Police, the acting Burgomaster. I spoke with lay brothers of various religious houses, with the higher and lower clergy, both secular and regular. All that in Louvain. Then I had an audience of his Eminence Cardinal Mercier, who, perhaps more than any one, is in a position to form a judgment about this complicated question, owing to a personally instituted inquiry, and to the resulting material, most important both as regards quantity and quality. And what is the effect? After I had insisted time after time that they should honestly tell me the truth, I heard the same reply every time: 'I have heard nothing of any plot; I do not know any case of a civilian shooting.' There was one exception. A lay brother told me that he had heard a conversation between two workmen, one of whom said to the other, 'I shot down a German officer.' Whether that is true, and, if true, under what circumstances, he could not tell me. I report it, because I intend to report everything."

The Chief of Police declared on his honor that "all the civilians had given up their arms to an extent that was almost comical were the matter not so serious, for these 'arms' included old weapons, the most impossible muskets, worn-out swords, even razors." Louvain's inhabitants are described as "faint-hearted." Hence, asks the Austrian priest:

> "Is it possible that there existed in Louvain a well-organized

> plot, with ramifications throughout the whole town, a plot to surprize the German occupation on Tuesday evening, August 25, and that that plot was carried out by a surprize attack on the part of the civilians, which 'developed into a fight lasting nearly twenty-four hours'; that that plot was worked in connection with a sortie of the Belgian troops from Antwerp—while (I say) all the time not even the Burgomaster, nor the Chief of Police, nor the Rector of the University, nor the University professors, nor the lower and higher secular and regular clergy—who move familiarly among all classes of the people—nor noteworthy and ordinary citizens whom I questioned, should know the least thing about it? . . . . . .
>
> "But if that is not possible, could the German military authorities have knowledge of such a plot; nay, could they punish the execution of a plot that was nowhere known to exist; could they punish it, not in a momentary outburst of passion, or in a state of drunken madness, or by some fatal blunder, but with a chastisement lasting several days, from Tuesday till Friday; a chastisement so cruel, harsh, and cynical that I could never have conceived the German Army, for which I had always the highest esteem, being guilty of such things? Nevertheless, that is what the Germans achieved. I must confess it."

The "blunder or crime" known to most of the world now is thus rehearsed by the investigator:

> "The following are facts: That between 7 and 7.30 P.M. of August 25 the alarm was sounded; that at 8 P.M., in different parts of the town, as if by command, there were shooting, and then, very soon, burning; that among the Germans in the town, and also among the civilians, the opinion existed with many people that the French (or the English) were approaching from the direction of Mechlin, where the Germans had been repulsed; that the German troops in Louvain fired upon the repulsed German troops, thinking that they were enemy troops; that, while it was still night, and later on, German soldiers fired upon one another. All this I learned from a great number of eye-witnesses who are, in my opinion, above all suspicion. Moreover, the surgical examination corroborates this: in none of the wounded soldiers was any non-German bullet found. Was everything, then, the result of some blunder? According to some German soldiers, yes. When they saw that no enemy came, and that therefore no enemy had fired upon them, they concluded that civilians must have fired. And this conclusion is certainly justified by the mentality of the German soldiers at the time, and so far excusable. It is certain that even higher officers sincerely believed that civilians had opened fire. But it is equally certain that soldiers, and also officers, have falsely and wickedly accused civilians of possessing weapons which they did not possess, and of having fired shots which they themselves had fired."

The story in detail is then given in the words of several eye-witnesses, one of them a parish priest, a "thoughtful and self-possest man, who himself has already refuted a grave accusation made against the Germans." From the testimony of these witnesses he concludes that "blunder" does not solve the question:

> "Because, if this were only a case of blunder, why did the Germans not cease from shooting, burning, and plundering (plundering on a large scale took place under the eyes of officers, so Father Claes declares) after the blunder was discovered? They continued for days. Can we suppose that the chief officers commanding were persuaded that the civilians had been shooting, and that they informed their superior officers of the fact, adding that officers, even one of the highest, had been killed? Can we suppose, then, that the order to destroy Louvain came from the highest quarters? And was that order to be carried out, even after the mistake was discovered, in order to save the 'honor' of the German Army? I know that I, who, when on my journey to Louvain, was convinced of the truth of the German version, am proposing a terrible question; but, truly, I can not propose it in any other way. . . . . . .
>
> "I shall here mention one more incident, which I learned from a Dutch correspondent, a responsible man, named Grondijs. On the morning of Wednesday, August 26, this gentleman came to the town hall of Louvain to show his passport, and there heard the following address: 'Soldiers, we have spread terror before us, and everywhere we have heavily punished the civil population. But we must do more. We must destroy a large town.'
>
> "This same gentleman in his book, 'Een Nederlander in geteisterd België,' *i.e.*, 'A Dutchman in Martyred Belgium,' seems to admit that the military governor is guiltless of the destruction of Louvain. As a matter of fact, it is exceedingly difficult to lay the blame on individuals. We shall let the facts speak for themselves. . . . . . .
>
> "On the morning of Monday, August 24, the Surgeon-in-Chief, Dr. Tenzler, came from Tienen to Louvain to inspect the hospitals. After his inquiry was completed, he showed himself very well satisfied, and admitted that everything was being managed according to strict regulations. The same Monday a new German ambulance staff was drafted in. And now what happened? About noon, the same Monday, orders came to remove all the German wounded from the civil and military hospitals, and to convey them to another place (to Tienen?). That was on Monday. On Tuesday the burning began. In the house of Notary X., on Tuesday, two officers were at supper. The alarm was sounded. The officers warned their host to remain indoors, because terrible things were going to happen. (It is not quite certain what they said *exactly*.) Other officers, staying with Professor Michotte, hearing the alarm, exclaimed, 'Poor people!' Officers who were billeted upon Professor Fratteur burst into tears when the alarm was sounded. A priest, living at X., near Louvain, had officers quartered on him. One of them said to him three days before the burning: 'Louvain, too, will not be standing much longer.' The priest was terrified, and sought to learn more, but could extract no further information. On the following day he sent a messenger to Louvain to ask about his relations, and the answer was brought back, 'In Louvain all is quiet.' Then followed the third day, the fatal 25th. In a certain café in the Statiestraat a number of officers were billeted. The brother of the proprietor of this café met, during these days, among these officers an old business friend. They lived there on the best of terms. On Tuesday, the 25th, during supper, the officer was summoned from the room. He came back very much perturbed, and warned his friends against the coming days. Then all the officers left and shortly afterward the orderlies came for their belongings. It was about half-past seven. The same evening, during the terrible happenings, soldiers came into the café and carried off all the family in handcuffs to the station. The above-mentioned officer sent his orderly to look after the family, and eventually to take care of them.
>
> "I conclude these details here, altho there were many other significant forewarnings of this kind. That an order was given to destroy the town, or at least a large part of it, is proved beyond all doubt as far as I am concerned. I know a man who saw in the hand of an officer a map of Louvain with the parts to be laid waste marked upon it. The Cathedral of St. Peter was burned by design, and was set on fire before the surrounding buildings. . . . . . .
>
> "I can understand that soldiers engaged in warfare, the greater part of whom were fanatical anticlericals, and committed indescribable excesses of drunkenness (altho some of them were not drunk, but quite masters of themselves)—I can understand (I say) that such elements (it is said, I do not know with what truth, that these troops were the most degraded in all the German Empire) burned and plundered far more than they were ordered to by their military authority, and at a given moment could not be reduced to discipline. But still, putting aside the principle, '*Causa causae est causa causati*,' which I do not wish to apply here, I ask this question: How was it that the German military authority succeeded in saving the town hall, and how was it that the whole of the suburb of Heverlé, with the estate of the 'German' Duke of Arenberg, was spared? This proves that restraint was maintained just where it was necessary. To attempt any explanation of these things, whether from a strategical, psychological, or religious point of view, I feel myself up to now quite incompetent."

Di Tijd prints the following conclusion as the result of this Austrian inquiry:

> "1. The Germans have put to death about fifty Belgian priests; they have treated with disrespect several hundreds of them, some of whom were maltreated in a bestial manner (*op dierlijke wijze*), morally and physically.
>
> "2. There is not a single proved case of any priest acting contrary to the law of nations.
>
> "3. The German Ministry of War has withdrawn its charges against the Belgian clergy, and serious-minded Germans now know what to believe regarding the stories of 'eyes gouged out and ears cut off.' In sixteen cases, however, the Ministry of War maintains its charges against the clergy."

CURRENT - POETRY

THE poetry of the Northern races is for most Americans and Englishmen a thing practically unknown. Norwegian and Scandinavian composers have, of course, won the hearts of music-lovers the world over, but those whose music is made merely by the combination of words have as yet little hearing among people not familiar with their language.

Accordingly, the enterprise of the American-Scandinavian Foundation in opening to readers of English a new world of letters deserves special commendation. And particularly worthy of a more general circulation than it has had is the poetry of that great journalist, novelist, and poet, the late Björnstjerne Björnson. Patriotism, imagination, and extraordinary skill in making word-pictures brought him the applause of his fellow countrymen, and these qualities appear in the translations which make up his "Poems and Songs" (American - Scandinavian Foundation). The poem which we quote is characteristic of his vigor and national feeling; the translator has, however, sacrificed polish for the sake of literalness.

NORWAY, NORWAY

By Björnstjerne Björnson

Norway, Norway,
Rising in blue from the sea's gray and green,
Islands around like fledglings tender,
Fjord-tongues with slender,
Tapering tips in the silence seen.
Rivers, valleys,
Mate among mountains, wood-ridge and slope
Wandering follow. Where the wastes lighten,
Lake and plain brighten,
Hallow a temple of peace and hope.
Norway, Norway,
Houses and huts, not castles grand,
Gentle or hard,
Thee we guard, thee we guard,
Thee, our future's fair land.

Norway, Norway,
Glistening heights where skis swiftly go,
Harbors with fishermen, salts, and craftsmen,
Rivers and raftsmen,
Herdsmen and horns and the glacier-glow.
Moors and meadows, runes in the woodlands,
Runes in the woodlands, and wide-mown swaths,
Cities like flowers, streams that run dashing
Out to the flashing
White of the sea, where the fish-school froths.
Norway, Norway,
Houses and huts, not castles grand,
Gentle or hard,
Thee we guard, thee we guard,
Thee, our future's fair land.

Those who like poetry that is spirited, musical, and (in the word's best sense) modern will welcome Mr. Berton Braley's "Songs of the Workaday World" (George H. Doran Company). Here is an excellent example of Mr. Braley's direct and forceful verse, colloquial, yet dignified.

THE THINKER

By Berton Braley

Back of the beating hammer
By which the steel is wrought,
Back of the workshop's clamor
The seeker may find the Thought,
The Thought that is ever master
Of iron and steam and steel,
That rises above disaster
And tramples it under heel!

The drudge may fret and tinker
Or labor with dusty blows,
But back of him stands the Thinker,
The clear-eyed man who Knows;
For into each plow or saber,
Each piece and part and whole,
Must go the Brains of Labor,
Which gives the work a soul!

Back of the motors humming,
Back of the belts that sing,
Back of the hammers drumming,
Back of the cranes that swing,
There is the eye which scans them
Watching through stress and strain,
There is the Mind which plans them—
Back of the brawn, the Brain!

Might of the roaring boiler,
Force of the engine's thrust,
Strength of the sweating toiler,
Greatly in these we trust.
But back of them stands the Schemer,
The Thinker who drives things through;
Back of the Job—the Dreamer
Who's making the dream come true!

And here is a merry song, with a gay lilt pleasantly reminiscent of some of the best lyrics of Mr. Alfred Noyes.

ULYSSES

By Berton Braley

Ulysses was a rover, a roamer and a rover
Who sought for high adventure about the sounding sea,
Who roistered and philandered and fought the wide world over,
And lived a life tempestuous and free.

Ulysses was a rover, a roamer and a rover,
While I am but a stay-at-home with never chance to flee,
But when I dream of wandering the wide world blithely over
The spirit of Ulysses wakes in me.

Ulysses was a rover, a roamer and a rover,
And when my hopes are realized and all my dreams come true,
I'll roister and philander and fight the wide world over
The way that old Ulysses used to do.

The London *Athenæum* gives this example of an American poet's thoughtful verse. Mrs. Coates deals with great truths, but she is never sententious, never vague. Her poems have the quality, uncommon in these hurried days, of growing in charm on a second reading.

UNREST

By Florence Earle Coates

We trekked our way to the desert,
My soul and I, alone:
We passed beyond the world of men,
And all men call their own,
And came where never yet were laws
On parchment writ or stone.

Mid vast and barren stretches
Where Age speaks not to Age,
Where ne'er doth spring a living thing
Save the everlasting sage,
I felt as the savage coyote, free—
With a freedom naught could cage.

No milestones mark the desert:
The seasons come and go,
Where the arid sands unmeasured lie
None through the hour-glass flow;
The desert has no memory—
Nor can of promise know.

Unfettered mid the silence,
Escaped from rule and law,
The desert, like a sea-floor vast,
Exultantly I saw;
Yet distant heights that pierced the blue
Still troubled me with awe;

And when, turned from the mountains,
I passed beyond the brush
Where a sea-floor without weed or shell
Burns breathless in the hush,
There came mirage my sense to mock
With grasses sweet and lush.

Thirst, not as that for water—
A thirst ne'er felt before,
Parched gradual in the soul of me
Till I could bear no more;
Earth seemed to cry: "Now whither fly
From the dearth you struggled for?"

. . . .

Reluctant, slow returning
The common lot to share,
With a new and strange emotion—
Half longing, half despair,
I said: "For man is no escape:
The *Law* is here, as there!"

Grace Hazard Conkling is known as a maker of poems charming and delicate in thought and expression; an artist in words rather than a singer who voices great emotion. Her new book, "Afternoons in April" (Houghton Mifflin Company), contains nothing to alter this impression. The pleasure it gives is something for which we may be grateful, especially in these days of loud and uninspired war-verse. The stanzas which we quote are as graceful and colorful as the beautiful bird they celebrate.

TO A SCARLET TANAGER

By Grace Hazard Conkling

My Tanager, what crescent coast
Curving beyond what seas of air
Invites your elfin commerce most?
For I would fain inhabit there.
Is it a corner of Cathay
That I could reach by caravan,
Or do you traffic far away
Beyond the mountains of Japan?

If, where some iridescent isle
Wears like a rose its calm lagoon,
You plan to spend a little while,
An April or a fervid June,
Deign to direct my wanderings,
And I shall be the one who sees
Your scarlet pinnace furl its wings
And come to anchor in the trees.

Do you collect for merchandise
Ribbons of weed and jeweled shells,
And dazzle color-hungry eyes
With rainbows from the coral wells?
But when your freight is asphodels,
You must be fresh from Enna's lawn!
Who buys when such a merchant sells,
And in what market roofed with dawn?

Much would it ease my spirit, if
To-day I might embark with you,
Low-drifting like the milkweed skiff,
Or voyaging against the blue,
To learn who speeds your ebon sails,
And what you do in Ispahan.
Do you convey to nightingales
Strange honeydew from Hindustan?

With you for master-mariner,
I yet might travel very far:
Discover whence your cargoes were,
And whither tending, by a star:
Or what ineffable bazaar
You most frequent in Samarkand:
Or even where those harbors are
Keats found forlorn, in fairyland.

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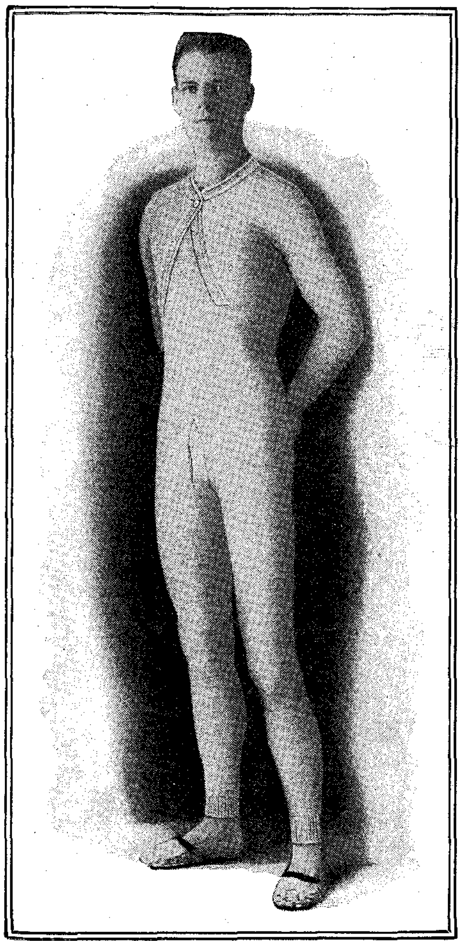

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

OVER LONDON IN A "ZEP"

THE British War Office thinks that secrecy and a strict censorship of the news of *Zeppelin* bombardments have done much to defeat the ends of the German air-raiders. However true this may be of raids on outlying districts, where there is little to guide the raiders in the dark of night, it does not seem to apply to raids on London. Testimony to this effect lies in the story of Commander Mathy, of the German aerial squadron, who led the attack of September 8, by which the Bank of England was endangered and much destruction caused. He states very plainly that he saw the Bank clearly beneath him, having traced his course straight to it by "sign-posts" which the British could not possibly destroy, and that he might easily have dropt his bombs down on St. Paul's Cathedral, had he not held himself strictly to his orders. As to the loss of life and property of civilians that his missiles caused, he declares to Special Staff Correspondent Karl von Wiegand, of the New York *World*, that "there is not an officer or a man in the aerial fleet who doesn't feel it as deeply when he learns that women and children and other non-combatants were killed as does the gunner or commander of big guns when he hears his shell doesn't strike exactly where he wanted it to and results in the death or injury of non-combatants"; and as for himself: "I had much rather stand on the bridge of a torpedo-boat, fighting ship against ship, than to attack a city from the air." And yet he has no doubt in his mind that London is a fortified city. Should any one believe otherwise, he declares, "he should have stood by my side in the front gondola of my *Zeppelin* in my last attack on London and seen the red, angry flashes of scores of cannon belching shrapnel at my craft."

The affair of September 8, we are told, was the hundredth cruise that Mathy, formerly commander of a destroyer in a torpedo flotilla, had made. He was in command of one of the "L" class, the latest, biggest, and fastest of the aerial fleet that Count Zeppelin has given to his country. Mathy and his *Zeppelin* have participated in every raid that has been made on England during the war. The exclusive story to *The World* of his "century run" is given in part as follows:

> As the sun sank in the west, we were still a considerable distance out over the North Sea. Below us it was rapidly getting dark, but it was still light up where we were. Off to one side another *Zeppelin*, in gray war-paint like that of my craft, was visible in the waning light against the clear sky, gliding majestically through the air. A low, mistlike fog hung over the spot in the distance where England was. The stars came out. It grew colder. We took another pull at our thermos bottles and ate something.
>
> As we neared the coast I set the elevating-planes to go still higher, in order that our motors might not disclose our presence too soon. I can not tell you the exact time or place we crossed the coast-line, as that might be of advantage to the enemy. The men went to the guns which fight off fliers should we be attacked, and the others each to his post.
>
> My lieutenant took his place at the "firing-apparatus," which releases the bombs and controls the speed or rapidity with which they are dropt, according to my orders from the bridge or front gondola.
>
> Luck was with us. It is a cold, clear, starlit night, with no moon—one of those nights when the distances of objects, in looking toward the sky, are illusive and it is difficult to get the range on a rapidly moving object, altho our instruments tell us exactly how high we are.
>
> The mist has disappeared. Off in the distance we can see the Thames River, which points the way to London. It is an indestructible guide-post and a sure road to the great city. The English can darken London as much as they want; they can never eradicate or cover up the Thames. It is our great orientation-point from which we can always get our bearings and pick up any point in London we desire.
>
> That doesn't mean that we always come up along the Thames, by any means. London is darkened, but sufficiently lighted on this night so that I can see the reflected glow on the sky sixty kilometers (37 miles) away shortly before ten o'clock.

With the help of the gleaming length of the river, they get their bearings over the city. They are too high to see any signs of life, but can make out the lighted streets and buildings below them. According to the commander's story, they do not fire until some time after they are sighted and fired upon, and thus it is that he is able to pay heed to the picture of London's sudden change from calm to furor:

> A sudden flash—a narrow band of brilliant light reaches out from below and begins to feel around the sky—a second—third—fourth—fifth—soon more than a score of crisscrossing ribbons ascend.
>
> From the *Zeppelin* it looks as if the city had suddenly come to life and was waving its arms around the sky, sending out feelers for the danger that threatens, but our impression is more that they are tentacles seeking to drag us to destruction.
>
> London keeps good watch on the sky. Our motors and propellers soon revealed our presence. First one, then another and another of those ribbons shooting out from the glaring, eyelike search-lights pick us up.
>
> Now from below comes an ominous sound that penetrates the noise of the motors and propellers. There are little red flashes and short bursts of fire which stand out prominently against the black background. From the north, from the south, from the right, from the left they appear, and following the flashes rolls up from below the sound of guns.
>
> It is a beautiful and impressive but fleeting picture as seen from above, probably no less interesting from below—the grayish, dim outline of the *Zeppelins* gliding through the wavering ribbons of light and the shrapnel cloudlets which hang thick.

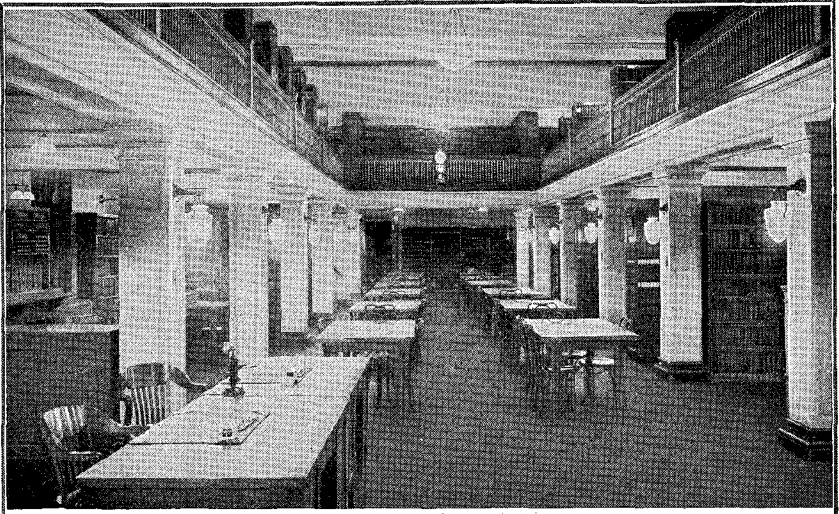
But there is no time to admire. Let one

of those bursting shells come too close, and the air-ship's career will be forever finished, to say nothing of its daring occupants. The *Zeppelin* accordingly takes the offensive:

> I picked up St. Paul's, and, with that as a point of orientation, laid a course for the Bank of England. There was a big search-light in the immediate vicinity of St. Paul's, and the English had placed a battery of guns under cover of that church, as I could plainly see from the flashes as they belched shrapnel at us.
>
> Perhaps, from the military standpoint, I would under the circumstances have been justified in dropping bombs on the battery, which was very near St. Paul's, but I had neither desire nor intention to do so, for fear of possibly damaging the church. However, I don't think the English should use churches, museums, and similar buildings as cover or protection for their guns.
>
> Altho we had been fired upon from all sides, we had not yet dropt a bomb. Above the Bank of England, however, I shouted through the speaking-tube connecting me with my lieutenant at the firing-apparatus, "Fire slowly."
>
> Now mingling with the dim thunder and vivid flash of the guns below came explosions and burst the flames of our bombs. With my mind solely concentrated on picking out the places previously on the program for attack as being factors of military value, bearing on the preparation, concentration, and transportation of troops, or of other military use, and on steering the *Zeppelin* and directing the firing, the comparatively short time above London appeared much longer than it actually was.
>
> I soon observed flames bursting forth in several places. Over Holborn Viaduct and the vicinity of Holborn Station we dropt several bombs. From the Bank of England to the Tower is a short distance. I tried to hit the bridge, and I believe I was successful, to what extent of damage I could not determine.
>
> Flashes from the Tower showed that the guns placed there, which I had already observed on a previous attack, were keeping up a lively fire. Maneuvering and arriving directly over Liverpool Street Station, I shouted "Rapid fire!" through the tube, and the bombs rained down.
>
> There was a succession of detonations and bursts of fire, and I could see that we had hit well, and apparently caused great damage, which has been confirmed by reliable reports we have since received. Flames burst forth in several places in that vicinity.
>
> Having dropt all the bombs, I turned for a dash for home. My orders had been carried out, and carried out quickly. Despite the bombardment of the sky, we had not been hit. Several times I leaned out and looked up and back at the dark outlines of my *Zeppelin*, but she had no hole in her gray sides.

"But what would a real *Zeppelin* attack, like those of which the fictionists tell us, mean to a city like London—an attack by a fleet of, say, twenty-five ships?" queries the interviewer. No sign of exultation lights the other's countenance as he replies:

> If you mean an attack without consideration for anything or any one, that



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IN THE FIRELIGHT GLOW!

An evening spent with my AEOLIAN-VOCALION

I WAS tired that night and felt the need of music and of rest. Dinner was over. My pipe was lit. Near me blazed a cheerful fire glowing from the grateful dark. I placed a record—Titl's Serenade—in my Vocalion. I slid into an easy-chair beside it. I closed my eyes. . . . .

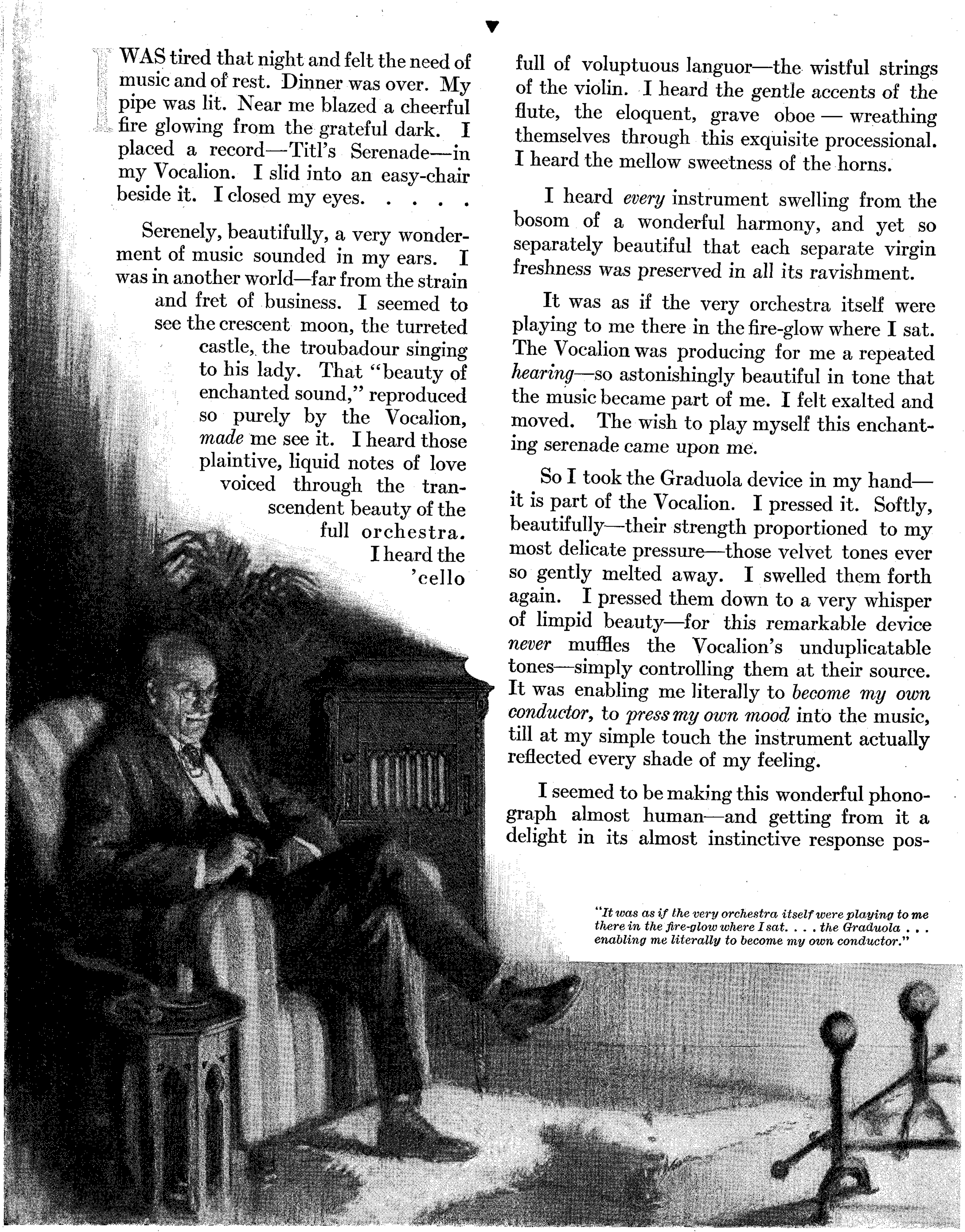
Serenely, beautifully, a very wonderment of music sounded in my ears. I was in another world—far from the strain and fret of business. I seemed to see the crescent moon, the turreted castle, the troubadour singing to his lady. That "beauty of enchanted sound," reproduced so purely by the Vocalion, *made* me see it. I heard those plaintive, liquid notes of love voiced through the transcendent beauty of the full orchestra. I heard the 'cello full of voluptuous languor—the wistful strings of the violin. I heard the gentle accents of the flute, the eloquent, grave oboe — wreathing themselves through this exquisite processional. I heard the mellow sweetness of the horns.

I heard *every* instrument swelling from the bosom of a wonderful harmony, and yet so separately beautiful that each separate virgin freshness was preserved in all its ravishment.

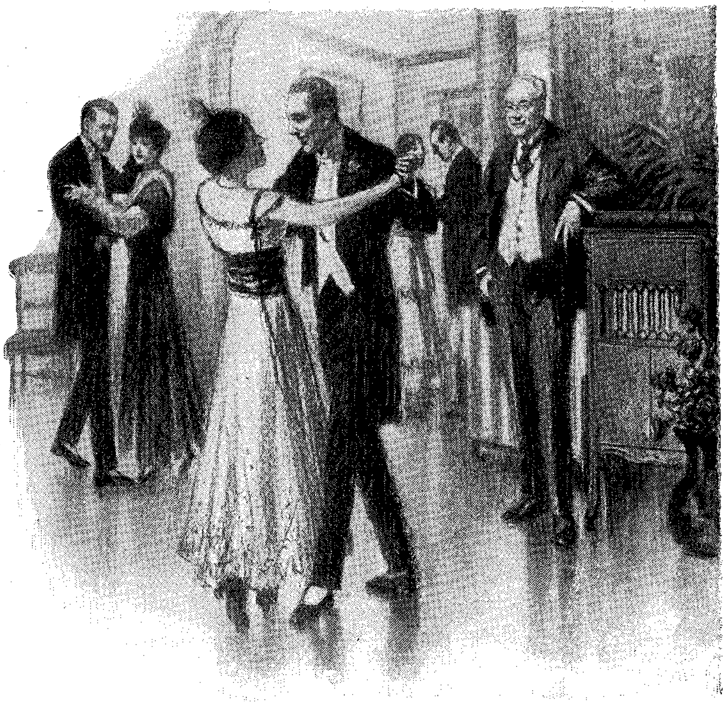
It was as if the very orchestra itself were playing to me there in the fire-glow where I sat. The Vocalion was producing for me a repeated *hearing*—so astonishingly beautiful in tone that the music became part of me. I felt exalted and moved. The wish to play myself this enchanting serenade came upon me.

So I took the Graduola device in my hand—it is part of the Vocalion. I pressed it. Softly, beautifully—their strength proportioned to my most delicate pressure—those velvet tones ever so gently melted away. I swelled them forth again. I pressed them down to a very whisper of limpid beauty—for this remarkable device *never* muffles the Vocalion's unduplicatable tones—simply controlling them at their source. It was enabling me literally to *become my own conductor*, to *press my own mood* into the music, till at my simple touch the instrument actually reflected every shade of my feeling.

I seemed to be making this wonderful phonograph almost human—and getting from it a delight in its almost instinctive response pos-



"It was as if the very orchestra itself were playing to me there in the fire-glow where I sat. . . . the Graduola . . . enabling me literally to become my own conductor."



"... *wave upon wave of the sweet yet powerful tones of the Vocalion flooded out—a full-bodied tonal opulence which was never possible to the phonograph before.*"

sible to no other phonograph in all the world. . . . . . . Softly the music died away. For a moment there was silence, then—laughter, chatter, footsteps! The lights were up! Two soft hands were over my eyes. It was Betty with a jolly party of her young friends and—nothing but a dance would do them!

I smiled, for I knew what they wanted—the latest Fox Trot—the Georgia Grind—the second record I brought home that night!

I put it in the Vocalion and they started—every one of them. I started too; I could hardly help myself as wave upon wave of the sweet yet powerful tones of the Vocalion flooded out. There seems a richer, rounder, broader quality to the tones—a full-bodied tonal opulence which was never possible to the phonograph before. Even the lower tones have so pure, so full a depth that not Betty's laughter nor all the happy chatter of the young folk could dominate it.

"What an exquisite dance!" cried Betty when it was over.

"And what tone—what volume!" exclaimed Alice. "It's like dancing to an orchestra. You never miss a time beat. Why, it plays *wonderful* dancing music!"

"My dear, it's a wonderful instrument—this Vocalion," I replied.

And it is. I never thought to hear a phonograph whose tones could be so richly volumed and yet so delicate in tonal tint—or to hear one that could so perfectly reflect the subtler characteristics of every instrument in the whole orchestral choir.

I thought of the extraordinary new Sound Box of the Vocalion—so sized that it has room fitly to develop the deeper, more tenderly emotional tones. So perfect in construction that it calls out beauties actually *buried* in all records until now.

I thought, too, of the new Symphonetic Horn whose novel horn material and scientific shape preserve every slightest shade of tonal beauty developed from the Sound Box.

And I wondered at the whole scientific miracle of this new phonograph, the Vocalion, which has, at a stride, made sound production almost perfect and allows you—though only should you wish to do so—to actually *become your own conductor*, by shading any passages you will, melting them away, or swelling them forth again—in a word, by changing the monotony of a single record just as a performer changes the monotony of any single performance.

. . . . . . I remember no happier evening than this one, passed listening to these "poetries of sound" mirrored for me almost flawlessly in my very home by this newer, greater phonograph with its pure, pure beauties and its fuller tones.

▼

Notwithstanding the marked musical superiority of the Aeolian-Vocalion and the fact that architecturally it sets an entirely new standard, its cost is very moderate. It may be obtained in a variety of beautiful models costing from $35 upward.

The Aeolian-Vocalion is made exclusively by the Aeolian Company. Owing to its relatively limited output, it is on exhibition and sale, at present, only in certain cities.

To all who write, information as to where it may be seen will be sent. Also there will be mailed a catalog giving styles and prices and containing the most interesting popular treatise on "tone" and "tone-production," probably ever published.

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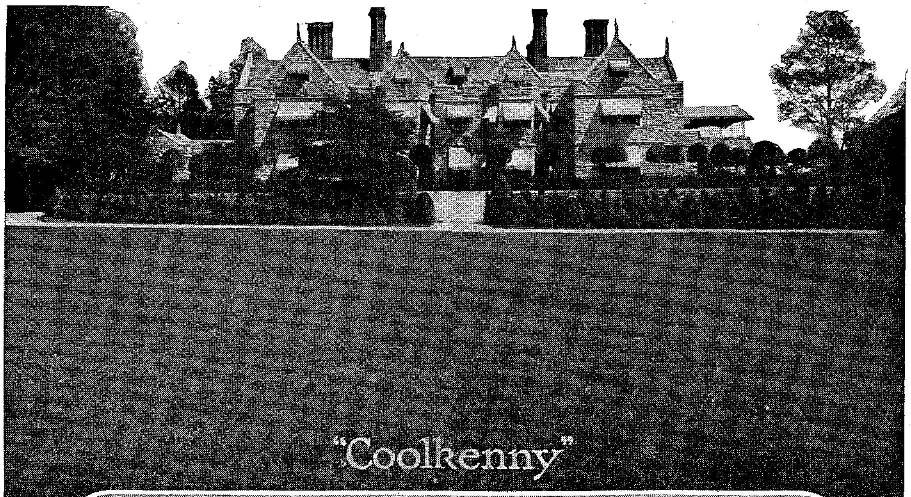

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Price, terms, etc., furnished on request.

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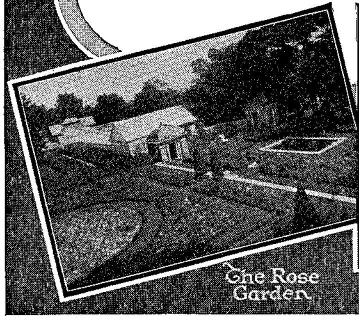

The Cottage

Terrace Steps

Along The Beautiful Adriatic

Just Before the War Began

ONE of the most refreshing volumes written in years—a live, snappy, rollicking tale of experiences aboard and ashore in the most delightful piece of Southern Europe—along the Adriatic.

Its pages breathe the very spirit of everything that goes to make Dalmatia delightful. Story, anecdote, ancient legendary, beautiful cities, old churches, countless architectural and other ancient treasures, etc., etc., criss-cross through its pages in entertaining variety.

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By ALICE LEE MOQUE

The book is timely for its descriptions of places already in the wake of war; among these is Cattaro, the recently bombarded fortification on the Adriatic. Unusually attractive is the great scenic and historic interest attaching to Pola, Sebenico, Gravossa, Spalato, Ragusa, etc.

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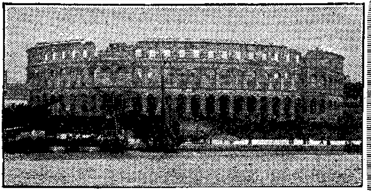

would be terrible, awful. The *Zeppelins* then could stay much higher than now, when we have to pick out certain points. Such a fleet probably could cause a thousand fires and would mean the destruction of a great part of London.

But I don't think there is any danger of that. We have no wish to destroy indiscriminately or to injure and kill women, children, or other non-combatants.

AN INFORMAL DISCIPLINARIAN

WHETHER from a curiously romantic modesty or as a part of the general scheme of secrecy with which each participant in the war tries to thwart his watchful enemy, the French do not allow their minor heroes to be known by name. Henry Suydam, who writes for the Brooklyn *Eagle*, informs us that the one unbreakable rule for correspondents within the French lines is, "No names will be permitted." Thus it is that a most diverting young soldier of his acquaintance, typically the up-to-date French officer, with tinges of the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, becomes inscribed on the roll of fame merely as "Captain Le Blanc." The *nom de guerre* is as significant as "Lieutenant Smith" or "Corporal Jones," but the man himself stands out unforgetably. He is the unworrying, care-free sort of person, this Captain, that a Prussian militarist would doubtless consider beneath contempt, as a horrible example of the inefficient fighter. Yet it is undeniable that with just such unscientific, human leadership, France has been able to withstand for a long time the ponderous invader. Of how this may be, an acquaintance with Captain Le Blanc gives us more than a clue. Let Mr. Suydam introduce him:

> Le Blanc is the son of a French general. When I first saw him he was standing in the door of a dugout in the heart of a Vosges forest, inexpressibly surprized at five military motors debouching correspondents on his threshold.
>
> So Le Blanc stood in his doorway and looked us over—this Le Blanc who is the pet of a brigade.
>
> He wore the regulation blue, with high boots of soft leather. On one hip dangled a pair of field-glasses and on the other a revolver. Pinned to his coat were three medals: one for some brave deed during this war, another for Sudanese service, and a third for distinguished conduct in Africa. The medals were very rusty.
>
> Le Blanc, you may be quite sure, missed nothing. He saw, first, our clothes; then, a bit fearfully, our cameras; and lastly, our faces.
>
> "*Mes amis!*" said Le Blanc, and enfolded us in his good nature.
>
> Down the road Le Blanc had a battery hidden. He was as proud of it as a boy with a caged squirrel in the back lot.
>
> "Come!" he said. "I will show you first my best pet. It annoys them—those ones out yonder. You must never tell any one where you found it."
>
> He trudged off down a road between tall, cool trees. We followed. At last he came to a mossy bank, clambered up, and pushed aside the bushes.

"*Voilà!*" said Le Blanc.

It was a seven-point-five, with its muzzle hanging open hungrily and a long snout of blue steel thrust over the edge of a cliff.

Four of the crew, lying on the grass, rose quickly and saluted. Le Blanc shouted an order. A lieutenant came leaping from a dugout. He blew a whistle shrilly. More men came springing into position beside the gun. In a slow, steady voice, the lieutenant was reciting a list of numbers, and a soldier, bent over, was twirling a dial.

A man reached into a box filled with shells. A second swept away the branches masking the gun's nose, revealing, far below, a smoky valley.

The lieutenant stopt his numbers. The clicking stopt. Everything stopt. There was an abrupt silence.

"Fire!" shouted the lieutenant.

I saw a string suddenly jerked. I stood on my toes and opened my mouth, for once, at Sandy Hook, I had been almost disjointed by a concussion.

Nothing happened.

Le Blanc leaned up against a tree, choking with mirth.

"Close your mouth," he said. "Ammunition is scarce."

Le Blanc has his own sense of humor.

The sensation-thirsty correspondents are led down into the trenches, ostensibly to view the arrangements for fighting, actually to reserve considerable attention for their young guide. We read:

Le Blanc, hurrying along, came to a soldier who was taking a look over the trench parapet.

"Idiot!" said Le Blanc, and boxed him on the ear.

"My captain!" said the soldier, as one who addresses a deity.

"Idiot!" repeated Le Blanc. "All idiots! But isn't it the brave fellow?"

In the trench Le Blanc beamed with pleasure. He explained, he expostulated, he ragged his men, he joked with his officers, he bullied and terrified his correspondents.

At last, at sunset, he took us into a cemetery, made close to the French trenches on a lovely hillside. Chiseled on a stone cross with a bayonet-point were these words: *Ceciderunt Fortes in Proelio* ("They fell bravely in battle").

The graves all faced the German trenches. The first interment was dated in March. New graves had been dug three or four times a week ever since, until now there are three parallel lines, with the third line lacking two graves of completion.

Le Blanc walked briskly through the birch gate. He faced us while we stood bareheaded.

"These men, my brothers, died for France," he said, steadily. "Their soldiers' souls are above us, showing us the way we must go. They lie with their faces toward the enemy as they died."

Outside the railings stood three soldiers, with cameras to snap their little captain as he spoke so bravely of their fallen comrades.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about this soldier of France was his evident vivid enjoyment of the war. He was more than a "soldier born." The business of war seemed to him as the breath of life. Of this his superiors vouchsafed to the writer an explanation:

Le Blanc, it seems, saw long service in

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One Of The Most Interesting Spots At The PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION At San Francisco Is The

EXHIBIT OF FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY—Liberal Arts Palace

wherein are displayed some of the highest achievements of publishing energy—*The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary; The Jewish Encyclopedia: The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge; The Literary Digest*, and hundreds of beautiful books on as many different subjects. Beautiful paintings from famous books—striking and artistic original drawings for cover designs—a wonderful revolving display revealing the various stages of high class lithography, etc., are also on view.

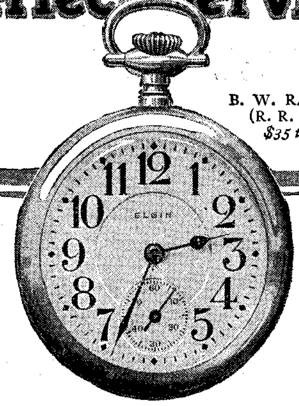
In addition to these things there are shown copies of educational publications, works on art, flower-growing, gardening, history, biography, travel, theology, child-training, and medicine. There are also books for children and miscellaneous volumes covering various other subjects of interest. Beautiful book covers are a special feature of this part of the exhibit and another interesting item is the display of diplomas and medals awarded to Funk & Wagnalls Company for various exhibits at other International Expositions.

The Exhibit is to be found on the aisle known as Second Street, between Avenue C and Avenue D, in the Liberal Arts Palace.

By All Means Visit It

Stories of Old Elgins

47 YEARS and always perfect service



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"My father died Nov. 24, 1911, and left me his watch, an Elgin, B. W. Raymond movement, purchased July 2, 1868.

He carried this watch 43 years.

He wound it every morning upon arising.

He allowed it to run down but seven times.

He had it cleaned and oiled once every year."

(*ORIGINAL LETTER ON FILE AT ELGIN HEADQUARTERS.*)

Elgin Watches have always been famous for their exactness and precise adjustment. An Elgin of today, well cared for, will give more than a lifetime of accurate service.

There are many gift-giving events coming—birthdays, weddings, the Holidays. An Elgin watch will prove an excellently wise choice. Expensively or modestly jeweled and cased, as you select, the name and fame of this timepiece make your gift a selection of the greatest nicety.

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Write for booklet. Send stamped addressed envelope for set of Elgin Poster Stamps.

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KEEP TIME

LORD ELGIN
(Extra thin model)
$100 to $115

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Africa. The African soldier, I was told, is a distinct type. He lives alone in a tent, sometimes in a wilderness. One can not imagine much formality between officer and subordinate under such conditions. I can see Le Blanc thrusting his head from under his tent-flap to bawl for food.

"Africa makes them independent," said the colonel. "It makes them dislike discipline. Also, it makes them good soldiers. There's Le Blanc, for example."

There's Le Blanc. I offer him, nameless as he must remain, for what he is worth as a French type. There are others like him. He is as irrepressible as a youth, as grave as a sage. And he has the most difficult of all forms of courage: the courage to be alone in extreme danger.

We left Le Blanc waving farewell to us, with his pet owl, solemn as a French comedian, perched on a post beside his head.

Le Blanc, who has always been a soldier, as his father before him, has been to the United States. He went there to lecture on "The Soul of France." Le Blanc ought to know.

A MILITANT EDITOR AND PRIEST

"TRENCHANT" is perhaps as good a word as any to define the character of the late Father Phelan's editorial and pulpit utterances. He was, we are reminded by his St. Louis friends, "a brilliant writer and preacher, whose sayings for fifty years have been quoted in this country and abroad," during which time "he wielded a pen sharper than any two-edged sword and mightier than a trip-hammer." He had the art of the picturesque phrase—the trick of saying a thing so simply and yet so strikingly that it is remembered intact and passed from mouth to mouth. This knack did much to give us a President not long ago, as we know, and it is a trait that is appreciated nowhere more than in America. Combined with his good, lucid common sense and his big heart, it helped to spread the fame of Rev. Dr. David S. Phelan, and to widen the circle of his ardent admirers. His speech was frank and often merciless, but there was always a bit of humor thrown in, to heal the wound. More than occasionally his freely exprest opinions got him in hot water with the authorities, but apparently that did him little harm, and he and his paper, *The Western Watchman*, went on much as before. The St. Louis *Globe Democrat* tells us that he had often been rebuked, even by the papal delegate, had been frowned upon by the Bishop of Toledo, was the subject of urgent appeals that he be unfrocked, and once even had his paper suspended for a while. The present Archbishop wrote him reproachfully: "Why will you say such things?" The answer of Father Phelan is not chronicled, but it is easy to fancy that it was in effect: "If I can not be myself and express myself, there is little joy in my work and little profit in my preaching." We are given some examples of just how annoying he could be to orthodox authorities:

One of Father Phelan's witty comments in recent years was a defense of the "tango." He declared he had seen it danced, and there was no harm in it. The manner of his description, as well as the matter thereof, was what called upon him the reproof of Cardinal Falconio, in a formal letter, which the Archbishop supplemented with a letter of his own. Father Phelan then wrote an exposition of the duty of girls "to look as pretty as possible," whereat many Protestant ministers rose in opposition, some of them even taking up the subject in their sermons.

Drinking was for a long time one of Father Phelan's pet bogies. He called anathema upon every man who took even a drop; girls who married any men save teetotalers were committing the utmost folly, he said, and women who themselves touched liquor, he declared, were unworthy of respectable society. But after years of such condemnation, Father Phelan in his latter days softened somewhat, admitting that now and then there were a few good men who had tasted liquor.

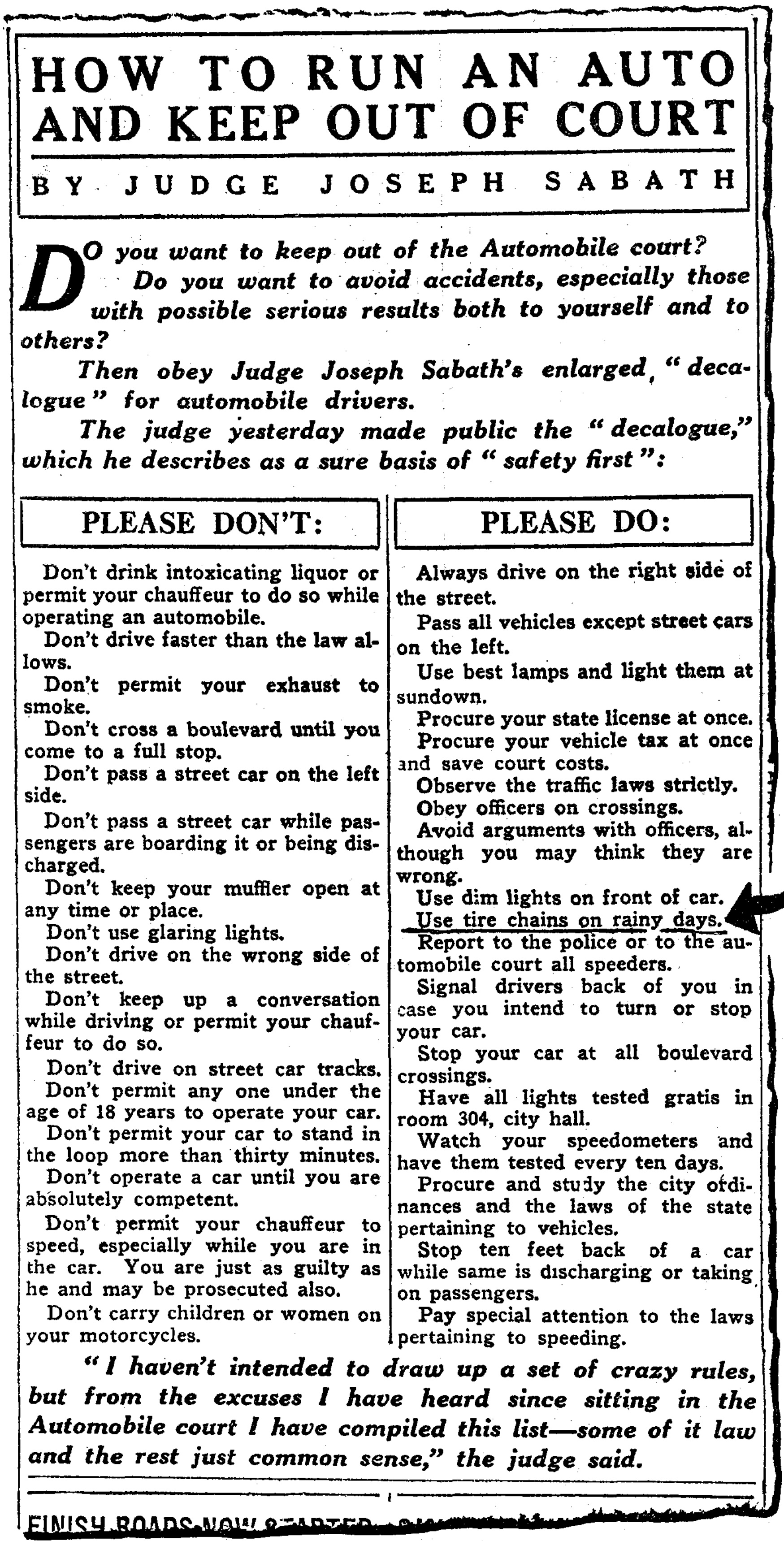
It is well known among his friends that, altho Father Phelan breathed forth flaming fire in his editorials, his heart was as kind as a child's. While condemning his enemy with his pen, he was giving out charity with the other hand, perhaps to that enemy's family. He loved a "scrap" just for the excitement of it. In his youth he was fond of race-horses, and he kept a stable when he was a young country pastor, until this began to seem a scandal for a priest, and he gave it all up, letting his thoroughbred fancies run riot in his newspaper.

He was a prodigious worker. A lengthy sermon each week, keen and readable from start to finish, was his regular production, besides the editorials which he continued to dictate even from his sick-bed.

Two years ago Father Phelan wrote, in an editorial in *The Western Watchman*, a criticism of a certain bishop's funeral, which he considered too hurried and too private, and to the criticism he appended a description of the funeral he desired for himself. In the main, his desire was that the ceremonies should proceed with sufficient deliberation so that there would be time for "all those who have ever offended to come and see for themselves that we are dead." He urged that the services take place on a Monday morning, for there is plenty of time on Monday, and no one is hurried, and there is no danger of "an emergency requiem." Some of the other provisions and observations are as follows:

> We want a good preacher to preach over us; one who knows how to do liberal justice and how to handle facts to suit the exigencies of the case.
>
> So many lies have been spoken and written about us, we think a little offending on mercy's side would be allowable. We want a public funeral. We don't care what streets it passes through so long as they do not pass too near the river.
>
> We want to be borne to the tomb by horses; good, spirited horses, that will feel that they are bearing a friend to his last home. We want Archbishop Glennon to perform the obsequies, if he is alive, and he will probably be, for he is a young man yet; if he shall have gone before, then his successor, provided he is in communion with the Apostolic See.

Read this clipping from The Chicago Daily Tribune of Sept. 16, 1915. It is advice given to motorists by Judge Joseph Sabath of Chicago's Municipal Court. Note the Judge's opinion relative to the use of Tire Chains



HOW TO RUN AN AUTO AND KEEP OUT OF COURT

BY JUDGE JOSEPH SABATH

Do you want to keep out of the Automobile court? Do you want to avoid accidents, especially those with possible serious results both to yourself and to others?

Then obey Judge Joseph Sabath's enlarged "decalogue" for automobile drivers.

The judge yesterday made public the "decalogue," which he describes as a sure basis of "safety first":

PLEASE DON'T:

Don't drink intoxicating liquor or permit your chauffeur to do so while operating an automobile.

Don't drive faster than the law allows.

Don't permit your exhaust to smoke.

Don't cross a boulevard until you come to a full stop.

Don't pass a street car on the left side.

Don't pass a street car while passengers are boarding it or being discharged.

Don't keep your muffler open at any time or place.

Don't use glaring lights.

Don't drive on the wrong side of the street.

Don't keep up a conversation while driving or permit your chauffeur to do so.

Don't drive on street car tracks.

Don't permit any one under the age of 18 years to operate your car.

Don't permit your car to stand in the loop more than thirty minutes.

Don't operate a car until you are absolutely competent.

Don't permit your chauffeur to speed, especially while you are in the car. You are just as guilty as he and may be prosecuted also.

Don't carry children or women on your motorcycles.

PLEASE DO:

Always drive on the right side of the street.

Pass all vehicles except street cars on the left.

Use best lamps and light them at sundown.

Procure your state license at once.

Procure your vehicle tax at once and save court costs.

Observe the traffic laws strictly.

Obey officers on crossings.

Avoid arguments with officers, although you may think they are wrong.

Use dim lights on front of car.

Use tire chains on rainy days.

Report to the police or to the automobile court all speeders.

Signal drivers back of you in case you intend to turn or stop your car.

Stop your car at all boulevard crossings.

Have all lights tested gratis in room 304, city hall.

Watch your speedometers and have them tested every ten days.

Procure and study the city ordinances and the laws of the state pertaining to vehicles.

Stop ten feet back of a car while same is discharging or taking on passengers.

Pay special attention to the laws pertaining to speeding.

"I haven't intended to draw up a set of crazy rules, but from the excuses I have heard since sitting in the Automobile court I have compiled this list—some of it law and the rest just common sense," the judge said.

FINISH ROADS NOW STARTED

Think and act now. Realize that your car is 100% Skid-Proof only when all four tires are equipped with Weed Chains regardless of the brand or type of tires used.

Weed Chain Tire Grip Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

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The Delco System was the pioneer in the electric cranking, lighting and ignition field.

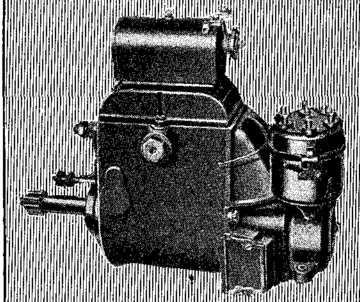
Throughout the entire period of electrical development it has led the way.

Today Delco factories are turning out upwards of 10,000 complete equipments a month.

The Delco System of cranking, lighting and ignition has become an integral part of many of the foremost motor cars of this country.

When buying an automobile it is a good thing to inquire first of all whether or not it is Delco Equipped.

The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Co.
Dayton, Ohio



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EFFICIENT

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Who Wrote "The Doxology"—"Nearer, My God, to Thee"—"Come, Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove"—"A Charge to Keep I Have"—"Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep"—"Awake, My Soul, Stretch Every Nerve"—"Blest Be The Tie That Binds"—"Rock of Ages Cleft for Me"? In fact, many of **The Hymns** which in childhood we learn and cherish through life; which at the bier of some beloved one we listen to with moist eye; which at the close of a happy Sabbath day we sung at the seashore, in the mountains or at the fireside. **We Love** to hear them sung again and again and never tire of them. Some of life's tenderest chords are inseparably bound up with these hymns, so that in death they are the touchstones for sorrowing hearts that revere our memory. No book could afford you greater spiritual refreshment than just such a work as is here brought to your notice. Get it and read it; you'll sing these hymns with new meaning in them—the hymns you love **So Well?**

HYMNS
345
28
15
109

Bishop Vincent says: "It is invaluable in promoting hymn services."
☞ A book indispensable to a full appreciation of favorite hymns.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, **New York**

ENGLISH HYMNS

their Authors and History, by Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, D.D. cites in alphabetical order the first lines of over **1,500** hymns, giving a brief biography of author and circumstances attending its composition. 8vo, cloth. 675 pp. $3.00.

We want the priests to throw a handful of earth upon our coffin; and let it be gently done, not as if at the live editor, but as a parting touch of the hand to a priest who, with all his faults, never treasured the memory of a wrong.

At his editorial trenchancy the St. Louis *Republic* marvels and declares that—

> Father Phelan was a blaster of tradition in the conducting of religious journals. He made it a personal organ, his mouthpiece, rather than a diocesan channel of official information. He thought what he said, and said what he thought. If there were any consequences he took them. When Archbishop Kain supprest his paper he smiled and went about his parish duty. The ban was lifted, and he was at it again. Last year the Apostolic Delegate threatened another suspension. Again he smiled, struck off the Delegate's name from his free list, and went right ahead pounding away, a little more cautiously. He was molded in heroic proportions. He venerated authority, but the authorities of his church were never quite safe from his cutting humor or caustic criticism. It is this that astounded so many outside and inside of his great denomination. One did not quite know whether to admire the man or marvel at the leniency of his church superiors.
>
> To-day he lies in the peace of the Ages, and St. Louis will pause many moments during the day to think of the gallant priest who was a spiritual soldier to the tips of his fingers. He had a kind word for the poor and the downtrodden. He struck at the high places only. Protestant and Jew will join with Catholic in revering his memory.

PET GOLF-CLUBS

"PET clubs" play a prominent part in golf, and the devotees of the aristocratic game are apt to regard them with extraordinary reverence and devotion. In *The American Magazine* for October, Jerome D. Travers, present Open Champion of America, tells us of the great golfers and the clubs for which they show a preference. Ouimet alone he points out as a man to whom all clubs are alike, one no better than another. Of the rest, most of the players are far and away better shots with one or two of their clubs than with the others. Walter J. Travis, for example, who has accomplished feats with the putter that amount to wizardry, is no better than he should be with other clubs. Then there is the newcomer, Jesse Guilford, who beats all records with a driver, and not uncommonly drives over 300 yards—half again as far as the fairly good drive of the average player. Vardon and Evans employ the full iron to best advantage; H. D. Gillies, the English amateur, sends an extremely high mashie shot with deadly precision, and J. H. Taylor, five times British Open Champion, tho not possessing a remarkably long drive, sends the ball from the tee with such marvelous control that it is "as accurately placed as if he walked down and dropt the ball with his hand."

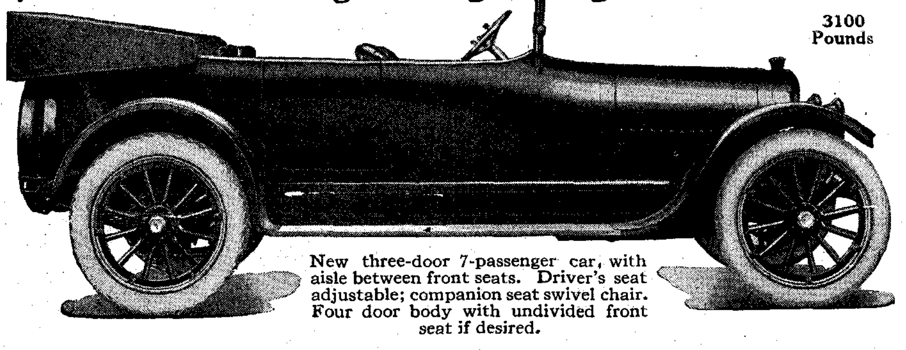
But there is more to the "pet club" than its shape, or a preference for wood or iron. Tho all putters may look alike, there is one somewhere, if it can only be found, that is exactly balanced to a certain player's hand; the same is true of every other club in the bag; and if the right player and the right club meet, there is no separating them thereafter. A player's pet club is priceless, tho to any other player it may be less than worthless. Says Mr. Travers:

> It is hard to explain just why certain clubs appeal so strongly to certain players. In much the same way a baseball-player becomes attached to a certain bat. It may not suit another player. But it has exactly the right feeling for him.
>
> Here and there the golfer runs across a club with a perfect balance. When he gets a club of that type money could hardly buy it. In England on my last trip I happened to pick up a certain light iron in a professional's shop. It was rusty and several years old. Yet I knew the minute I got my hands on that club it was exactly what I wanted. The professional was glad to sell an old club cheap. So I bought it for a dollar. The next day Fred Herreshoff picked it up, and offered me five dollars for my bargain. I refused and he offered me ten dollars. He finally offered twenty-five dollars, but I told him it was not for sale.
>
> Some years ago "Snake" Ames, the old Princeton football star, who is also a fine golfer, had a mashie in his bag which he rarely used. One day he handed it to Oswald Kirkby, who had been looking for a mashie that suited him. "It's exactly the club I've been looking for," said Kirkby. "Please keep it then," said Ames; "I've been looking for a chance to get rid of it."
>
> Within a week two golfers offered Kirkby thirty dollars for the club, but fifty dollars would not have tempted him. And any new mashie on the market can be bought for three dollars. The feel and balance of this club merely happened to have an appeal to several players beyond that of any other mashie they had ever used. Yet to its original owner it was worthless. This club is now Kirkby's prize possession, and it isn't for sale at any price.
>
> When a man gets a club of this sort, whether it be driver, brassie, iron, or putter, he is almost sure to play it well; for a big part of golf is confidence. If a golfer believes he can make a certain shot, he can generally make it. If he has unusual confidence in a certain club, he is almost sure to use it well, and in every hard match he is equally sure to use it at every chance, even when at times the shot would naturally call for a different sort of club.
>
> Edward Ray, ex-British champion, has a massive niblick that he uses for every pitch shot from 150 to 50 yards. Where the average golfer would take a full mashie or perhaps a jigger, Ray takes out this niblick for a high pitch that is almost sure to fall dead.
>
> At Baltusrol, in his match with Vardon against two American stars, he played a shot with this club that is still the talk of the big gallery which followed the contest.
>
> Coming to the sixth hole, he hooked his shot behind a solid fringe of tall trees. There was absolutely no way to play through these trees to the green. And he was so close in that it seemed impossible that he could pitch over them. But calling

APPERSON LIGHT EIGHT

$1850 The First Light Weight Big Eight

3100 Pounds



New three-door 7-passenger car, with aisle between front seats. Driver's seat adjustable; companion seat swivel chair. Four door body with undivided front seat if desired.

Light, Economical and Graceful
Yet Big, Powerful, Comfortable

The Apperson Eight makes its bow in this announcement. A car so new, so beautiful, so harmonious, and so fine mechanically that it offers a new measure of Eight excellence.

Lightness—Power—Size

In the Apperson Eight light weight—a time-proved advantage in motor car construction—finds its first eight cylinder application.

The Apperson Light Eight is the lightest weight 60 horse power motor car. Completely equipped, it weighs but 3100 pounds, yet no other eight is larger or more luxurious.

Here lightness is due to simplicity and costly materials and is not gained at the expense of strength and sturdiness. Neither has the car's notable economy been secured at the sacrifice of power.

The power of the Apperson Eight motor is like the flow of Niagara. Continuous—irresistible—silent.

The Apperson Eight is a real American eight—built entirely in American shops. It is the crowning achievement of a 23-year series of successes—a car that deserves recognition by those who discriminate and seek quality and performance without prohibitive price.

The Apperson Sixes

The Apperson Six is a beautiful car. Its lines are new, its body designs equal in style with the highest priced cars. Seven-passenger touring car, $1550; five-passenger touring car, $1485. Large 6-60 seven-passenger, $2350. All prices f. o. b. Kokomo, Indiana.

Write for Catalog of the 1916 Apperson cars. Dealers are now displaying those models.

Apperson Leadership

Light Weight—3100 Pounds
Horse Power—60
Big Saving in Gasoline
Great Increase in Tire Mileage
Rare Grace in Line
Beauty and Detail of Finish
Ease of Riding and Roadability
Perfect Balance
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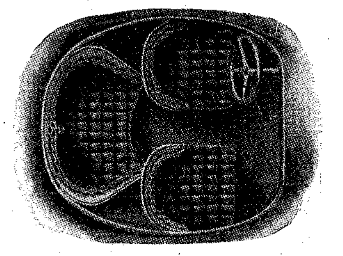

The Chummy Roadster for Four

This model represents as great an advance in body designing as does the Apperson Eight mechanically. Four people are accommodated in perfect comfort—all face forward—all are protected when the top is up. In exterior appearance there is nothing to detract from the snappiness of the roadster type. Rather, the longer sweep of the lines enhances its attractiveness. Prices—Six, $1550; Eight, $1850.

(3)

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SHARPEN YOUR SAFETY BLADES WITH A STAG SHARPENER $1 POST PAID

The only one of its kind. Note wheel in holder; sets blade always at proper angle. Simple; easy to use. Sharpens any safety razor blade. **Guaranteed.** Will last a lifetime. Highest Awards at Panama-Pacific Exposition. Complete nickel-plated holder, barber's hone and strop, in neat case, $1.00. Money back if dissatisfied.

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—one who thinks he can manage servants and children better than his wife, and make purchases of supplies, etc., with great economy and forethought. Well, just such a man has written a book called "The Domestic Blunders of Women." It has chunks of good ideas, and it will afford any sensible woman lots of merriment.

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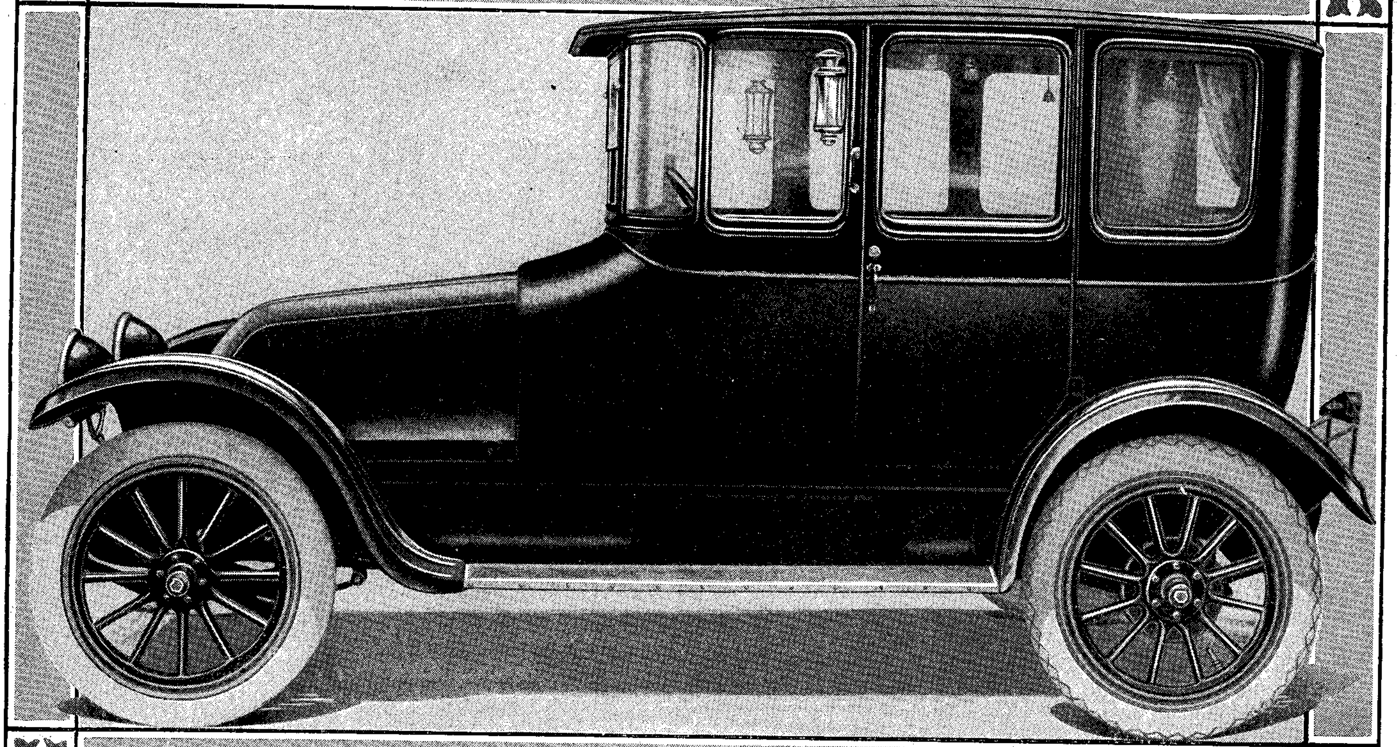


The Franklin Sedan

The All-Year-Round Car

WHEN the automobile was new, people used to lay it up for the winter, along with the gladiola bulbs and the garden hose.

Next we heard a great deal about the Town Car—a *ponderous* enclosed vehicle to be run gingerly on city streets, blanketed like a horse and kept in a warm stable.

Also, their one idea of summer motoring was the Touring Car open to wind and sun and dust.

Now, the *Franklin Sedan is actually cooler in summer than a Touring Car.* It can be so ventilated as to afford a continuous *free circulation of fresh air*—while protecting the occupant from the sun and the dust.

As a *winter car,* the Franklin, with its Direct-Air-Cooling System, can be depended on, *no matter where the mercury drops.*

No water, no pump, no plumbing, no blanketing, no antifreezing mixtures.

Perfect independence of temperature conditions and freedom from cracked water jackets *and all freezing troubles.*

More people every day are beginning to look for *solid comfort in an all-the-year-round car.* A car that can be run anywhere, any time, on city pavements or country roads—*regardless of distance, weather, or the condition of the roads.*

The Franklin Sedan is built to withstand American roads as no other car. *It weighs only 2970 pounds—just 295 pounds more than the Touring Car.*

Here, in the Franklin Scientific Light Weight (keeping the chassis free from an *overload*), is the reason for the solid comfort of the Franklin Sedan on rough roads—its *economy* in gasoline, in oil, in tires—*its low depreciation.*

Every motorist — and especially the man who does not quite trust enclosed cars in general — should certainly call on the Franklin Dealer and ride in the Franklin Sedan over the roughest roads he can find.

The experience will show him that *one car, at least,* has done away with the costs and limitations he fears in an enclosed car, and has *made all-the-year touring practical.* Price of Franklin Sedan, $2850.

Franklin Coupe
Weight, 2880 pounds
Price, $2600

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Franklin Berlin
Weight, 3240 pounds
Price, $3100

for the spadelike niblick, he shot the ball almost straight up from the turf, barely arching it over the trees on to the green, within four feet of the hole, where he got a three, beating par by a stroke from a lie hardly another golfer could have played at all. He simply had abounding confidence in this club, such confidence that he believed any miracle was possible with it.

VISITING BELGIAN TRENCHES

THERE has recently appeared in England, untranslated as yet, the official report of the Belgian campaign in the present war, from July 31 to December 31, 1914. A writer in *The Westminster Gazette* calls it "a model of lucidity." "I do not remember," he declares, "to have read any account of a campaign so well suited to be a first lesson in the art of war and in military history." In simple phraseology it tells of the plan of the Belgians to act as the advance-guard of the mobilizing French and British forces. They were never to oppose themselves to a greatly superior force, nor to permit themselves to be surrounded; they were only to cover as much of Belgian territory as possible and fall back as slowly as possible upon their bigger allies. Misfortune and retreat are the severest trial of war, but how well the handful of Belgians stood that test is now a living page in history. Liége, Namur, Antwerp, each they forsook in turn, when it was clear that to remain would entail a needless sacrifice. Whatever their resentment against the intruder or their own helpless and pitiable condition, they still played the game of war sagaciously; and tho they have lost much, they too have won in more than once triumphing against overwhelming odds. They retarded the German advance; they successfully reached and joined the Allied line; with the help of their dikes they won the battle of Flanders, and by their sacrifice saved the British even as certainly as the British retreat from Mons saved the French; and since that time they have held their small sector of the Allied line stedfastly against all attacks by opposing forces. We are told that they have even developed from nothing at all an aviation corps of high efficiency.

In an account of a visit to the Belgian trenches, Ralph Pulitzer, writing for the New York *World*, gives a glimpse or two of this unusual army. Meeting first a number of the officers and entertained at a quite elaborate luncheon, he found that one of their chief topics of conversation is formed from the stories that drift in from Holland or Switzerland concerning life behind the enemy lines, where invader and invaded try to get along together in a wholly superficial and spurious state of amity. One of the stories is recorded as a sample of all:

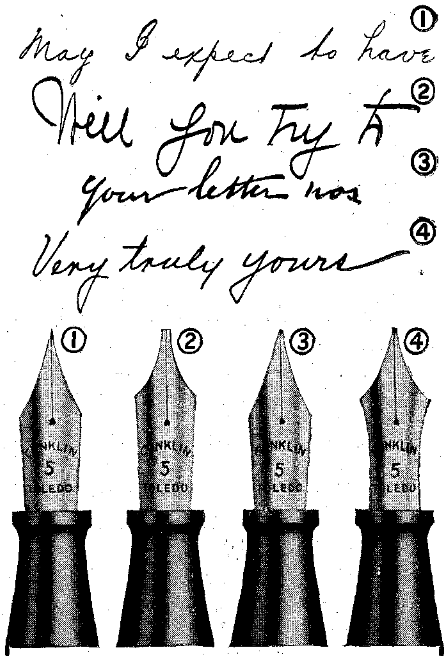
> A young Countess aroused considerable discussion. She had been sitting in a street-car with a Belgian friend when a German officer boarded the car. Her friend bowed to the officer.
>
> "What! You bow to a pig like that!" cried the Countess. Whereupon the officer stopt the car and placed her under arrest. She had been given her choice between two months in prison or ten thousand francs' fine, and had paid the fine.
>
> Certain of the officers held that she had been unpatriotic in not accepting imprisonment rather than help the German exchequer. Others felt she had done enough in insulting the officer and rebuking her friend. The talk dwelt, too, on certain other Belgian ladies who had compromised with their patriotism to the extent of taking up social relations with the invaders. From what I heard I feel sorry for these overhospitable ladies when the Belgians are once more masters of their own country.

One might suppose that these men would be all eagerness to explain to the correspondent the dreadful things they were doing to the enemy, the progress in the trenches, what the actual fighting was like, and so on—but such was far from the case. Instead, he found it extremely difficult to learn the details in which he was most interested. As we read:

> After lunch I began to feel more and more impatient to get started for the trenches, but I had already learned too much of etiquette at the front to show it. For the officers of all the armies feel that it is infinitely more important to prove to you that they can give you a good cup of coffee and a good cigar than it is to show you the most beautiful battle that was ever fought. They are, too, all alike obsessed with the very human fallacy that the little ingenuities and contrivances which they have devised for their personal comfort, safety, or delectation must be of infinitely more absorbing interest to the visitor than the guns and the trenches, which to them are such an old and boring story.
>
> So now we had to admire the way one officer had had his sleeping shack wall-papered, how another had invented some home-made shower-baths, how a third had had a genuine heavy wooden bedstead installed instead of a camp cot. I remember similarly a splendid young French General (standing with me on a wooded hill covered with at least twenty batteries which I was aching to see) enthralled by a tunnel which his engineer was constructing from one of the General's subterranean observation posts to another, and expatiating at such length on its beauties that we had time to take in only one battery on our way back to lunch (which lunch was again more important than all the batteries in that sector).

Still sterner difficulties beset the path, however, as he found later on in a palpitant five minutes experienced while motoring down to the front:

> We came to a deserted village, which could be seen from some of the German artillery positions and which they shelled on the slightest provocation. The General had particularly told us to run through the village in a hurry, especially across the open place around the church. When we got safely out of the other end of the place, he had said, we might leave our motor and



Pen Points for all hands

There are many different styles of handwriting. But each person has one natural style and his or her pen *must* fit that style. When the pen is really fitted to the hand, then writing becomes easy, pleasant and natural.

Conklin's Self-Filling Fountain Pen
NON-LEAKABLE

Conklins have 14-k. gold pens unequaled for strength, elasticity, durability, smooth writing qualities. These pens are made in a great variety of points—Extra Fine, Fine, Medium, Coarse, Stub and Manifold, and from a soft, flexible to a hard, rigid pen, thus suiting every hand. Five kinds of Stub points—narrow, medium, broad, extra broad and left oblique.

Every gold pen is pointed with the highest grade hard iridium from the Ural Mountains in Russia (the hardest metal known), not the common soft iridium.

The Conklin is the pen with the famous "Crescent-Filler," the *original* self-filling device and the *only one* proven by 17 years' use and by over a million satisfied users.

All self-filling—all non-leakable—$2.50, $3, $4, $5 and up, at stationers, jewelers and druggists. All Conklin dealers are expert fitters of pens to hands. Write us for a useful writing novelty and name of nearest dealer.

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A DEPENDABLE powder in a dependable shell—you don't need to be told that this is an ideal combination. Every shooter seeks it in his ammunition. A great many have found it. Others have not.

For the latter—a tip. The combination is easy to attain. It consists of *any standard make of shell* and

Infallible
Smokeless Shotgun Powder

All of the reputable manufacturers of shells are turning out articles of very high quality—dependable in construction, in quality of material and in accuracy of load.

Put Infallible Smokeless Shotgun Powder in these shells and you have a dependable powder in a dependable shell.

No matter where or when you use Infallible, grain is like grain in quality and performance *always*. Infallible gives uniformity in velocity and high velocity, uniformity in patterns and even patterns, uniformity in recoil and light recoil.

Water, weather and age cannot affect it.

Buy shells loaded with Infallible. Your dealer can supply you in any standard make. Look for the name Infallible on the box and top wad of each shell.

Two interesting booklets are yours for the asking.

Trapshooting, profusely illustrated, treats of this delightful sport from the point of view of both beginner and veteran.

Hercules Sporting Powders should be read by every owner of a rifle, shotgun or revolver. Write for your copies today.

HERCULES POWDER CO.
5-9 West 11th Street
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NOTE—The jury of awards of the Panama-Pacific Exposition has awarded the Hercules Powder Co. a Grand Prize for Smokeless Shotgun Powder.

HERCULES POWDERS

sneak back on foot to take photographs. This having been carefully explained to the chauffeur, he bumped us swiftly down the ruined main street, reached the open place by the church, where he had to turn to the right, came suddenly on top of a big, deep shell-hole, just dodged it by slapping on his emergency, and stood stock-still trying to get into first speed.

The commandant curst and I swore, the commandant's orderly sitting next the chauffeur shook his fist at the chauffeur, and the chauffeur shook one fist at his gears while with the other he wrenched and hauled at his lever.

There is no use denying that we were all equally nervous. Every instant we expected to see the first of a stream of 75's explode near us. Finally, after the suspense had in reality lasted not more than six or eight seconds, the accurst low gear meekly meshed and we bumped off down the side street, heaving deep sighs of relief.

More intimate knowledge of what they escaped was gained later, when they came out in the open, half-way between the artillery-fire from both sides. Mr. Pulitzer finds a most curious resemblance in the "shriek of shot and shell" to a familiar phenomenon at home:

> High in air, right above our heads, the shells of the two armies, hurtling along in opposite directions, met and passed each other on their way. These big projectiles in passing over us sounded exactly as if they were running along aerial rails. You could hear them rattling along these rails, bumping over the rail-joints, banging over switches.
>
> It was a perfect illusion. By closing your eyes you could have sworn that you were standing under Brooklyn Bridge hearing the procession of street-cars, with silenced gongs, roll by at express-speed overhead. First there would be a distant report, then a wheezing sound as the shell rose, and then suddenly it would get on the rails, rattle up to the top of its grade, coast down the grade the other side, and leave the tracks a second or two before the final explosion.

At last they come to the trenches—very shallow and damp, for at two or three feet down the Belgians strike water. Even with a two-foot earth-rampart, there is by no means the comfortable and adequate shelter that one could desire. After some rather dangerous scrambling past exposed spots, they arrive in the second-line trench. The writer continues:

> Lifting my head cautiously till my eyes were just above the edge of the rampart, I could see some 250 yards ahead the chocolate-colored back of the Belgian front trench. For where the chalky soil of Champagne makes the trenches there very white in color, the boggy soil of Belgium is a rich brown.
>
> Beyond the Belgian front trench ran a line of tall trees; beyond the line of trees again ran another brown line.
>
> A great cloud of jet-black smoke suddenly welled up from the Belgian front trench.
>
> "Ah, that's a six-inch bomb they've thrown into our trench with one of their *Minenwerfer*," exclaimed the lieutenant. The report of the explosion from where

The Name "Hercules," Covers the Field of Explosives

THERE is a Hercules Powder for every purpose for which an explosive can be employed. To men in many walks of life, the Hercules label is a sign of quality and a mark of dependability.

To the sportsman it stands for the various Hercules Sporting Powders that insure a good day's sport.

To the engineer, the builder, the quarryman and the miner it stands for the various grades of Hercules Dynamite, Permissibles and Blasting Powders.

The farmer knows the Hercules label best from his use of Hercules Dynamite which enables him to produce better crops and make bigger profits.

From raw material to the final test which each lot receives before it leaves the mill, the utmost in exacting care and skill is exercised in the production of Hercules Powders.

Either for recreation or constructive work you should find use for one or more of the Hercules Powders. Below we list a few of the many products that bear the Hercules label.

HERCULES SMOKELESS SHOTGUN POWDERS
Infallible E. C.

HERCULES BLACK SPORTING POWDER
L. & R. Orange Extra

HERCULES SMOKELESS RIFLE POWDERS
Sharpshooter Lightning W. A. 30 Cal
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HERCULES SMOKELESS REVOLVER POWDER
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HERCULES DYNAMITE
Nitroglycerin Dynamite Extra Dynamite
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Gelatin Dynamite Blasting Gelatin
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HERCULES BLASTING POWDERS

HERCULES BLASTING SUPPLIES
Complete assortment of supplies including:
Fuse Blasting Caps Rheostats
Electric Blasting Caps Galvanometers
Blasting Machines Cap Crimpers, etc.

These four booklets will interest you: *Trapshooting, Hercules Sporting Powders. Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure and Progressive Cultivation.* They are yours for the asking. Write for any or all of them today.

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NOTE—The Hercules Powder Company has been awarded a Gold Medal by the Department of Mines and Metallurgy, Panama-Pacific Exposition, for its exhibit of manufacture and use of explosives, motion pictures and powder magazine.

HERCULES POWDERS

we stood, not more than 250 meters away, was not loud.

The artillery was hard at it. Big clouds of black smoke rose sluggishly by the German trench where the Belgian high-explosive shells were bursting. Livelier clouds of white indicated the shrapnel explosions.

I was craning my neck to see what damage was being done the German trench when a whole swarm of bullets struck very close indeed to my head. The Lieutenant pulled me down into the trench.

"They shot at you that time, all right!" he laughed.

"Impossible!" I answered. "I can only barely see their trench over the top of your first-line trench, so how could they possibly see me from there?"

"Ah, but they were not shooting at you from there. They are up in the tops of some of those trees," he explained, pointing to the row of tall, innocent-looking trees. "Their sharpshooters climb up at night and snipe from there all day, and those of them whom we do not locate and kill climb down again the next night. They have telescopic sights on their rifles, and their rifles are mounted on little tripods so that they can fix their aim immovably on some spot where they think they have seen a movement; and the next time the movement comes—ping! Only I don't think they can use the tripods up in the trees."

Of the Belgian soldiers themselves, perhaps the most romantic thing about them is that they can appear so much like other soldiers. In the entrenchments the writer had several glimpses of them, which he sums up graphically:

It was particularly interesting to watch the Belgian soldiers, who, every few yards, squatted placidly in the trench, short spades and trowels in hand, busily engaged in digging little pits about two feet deep in the bottom of the trench, and then scooping out little channels running to these pits. These channels would drain the surrounding yard or two of trench-bottom into the pits, leaving muddy patches where a moment before three or four inches of water had stood. There the Belgian soldiers squatted, like children making mud-pies at the seashore, and chatted complacently in Flemish while they fought the water, which was only less hateful to them than the Germans. A splendid, cool, nerveless lot of men, doing their work unostentatiously but efficiently, neither dashing on the one hand nor dogged on the other, but gifted with the admirable *morale* of the imperturbably matter-of-fact.

Suddenly I heard an exclamation from one of the soldiers. Looking where he pointed, I saw, just beyond the Belgian front trench, a huge column of muddy water standing bolt upright against the horizon. It stood there motionless until I began to think it would remain a permanent fixture in the landscape. Then it suddenly collapsed. A Belgian shell falling short had soused down into the canal and exploded, sending up this five-story waterspout.

It seemed a shame not to go forward into the front trench, but with the Germans lobbing six-inch bombs in there with their "mine-throwers" and the artillery getting busier all the time, the commandant thought it would be taking too great risks.

But we had a little excitement to make up for it, for, as I splashed along with a

Continental World-Famous

Economy

"—the most economical motor I ever used."

THIS oft-repeated praise of the Continental Motor carries a special significance, denoting more than a saving in the petty items of day-to-day operating expense. Continental Economy goes deeper, is more fundamental. It pervades the entire life and performance of the motor, affording the completest satisfaction at the least outlay.

Continental Motors

This world-famous characteristic of the Continental Motor is primarily of engineering origin. It is the achievement of Continental designers, working in harmony with the engineers of over one hundred and forty manufacturers of pleasure cars and trucks. But it results, too, from Continental workmanship with its high standards of accuracy and uniformity.

To drive a Continental-equipped car, accordingly, means not merely an undisturbed pocket-book, but a well-placed confidence and peace of mind. And this, surely, is the best economy of all.

Let Continental Economy
ensure *you* motor satisfaction
in your next car or truck

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Jenkins Paid $4.00 for his Pipe; Wilkins Paid a Quarter for his

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Wilkins swears one is as good as the other.

He says he can see no difference between a $4.00 briar pipe and one that costs only 25c.

Jenkins puffs calmly away and says, "Don't you wish you could see the difference?"

There are pipe smokers who know there is a difference and who pay for it.

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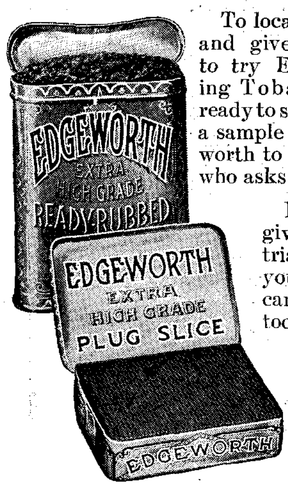

To locate all these men and give them a chance to try Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco, we stand ready to send free of charge a sample package of Edgeworth to any pipe smoker who asks for it.

Do you care to give Edgeworth a trial? Just write your name on a post card, and if it is not too much trouble, mention the name of the tobacco store you patronize most frequently.

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Edgeworth was originally a Plug Slice tobacco. That is, the oblong slices were rubbed up in the hands before being put in the pipe. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is ready for the pipe, and is certainly more convenient, though many devotees of the Plug Slice still cling to that form and insist that "it's the better way."

You will like either, if we understand what pipe smokers like—and we think we do. A sample of either the Ready-Rubbed or the Plug Slice sent postpaid on request.

The retail prices of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are 10c for pocket-size tin, 50c for large tin, $1.00 for humidor tin. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. It is on sale practically everywhere. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply.

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most intense crick in my bent back, one of the German projectiles, which was apparently running on perfect schedule along its overhead rails on its way toward the Belgian artillery, suddenly jumped the track and came hissing down toward us.

Simultaneously with the crash of the explosion I saw the men ahead of me passionately hugging the bottom of the trench, and I found myself on my knees and elbows, not a whit behind them in my devotion.

"That was a pretty close one," said the Captain.

"What was it—a 75?" I asked.

"Seventy-five nothing," he replied; "that was a 150 millimeter, and it exploded within thirty meters of your head. There—see for yourself. If we had not been in the trench that would have caught us nicely!"

I peeped over the edge of the trench, and there, sure enough, was a big cloud of sooty black smoke wallowing up from behind some broken masonry not more than thirty yards off.

"*Filons!*" ("Let us beat it!") said the commandant tersely, and we did.

A Sagacious Fairy.—Once upon a time there was a good little girl.

And this good little girl asked her mother if she could go and play in the woods, and her mother said yes.

So she went to play in the woods.

And she was walking along and walking along, and what do you think she met? A fairy! And she was awfully surprized to meet a fairy, so she said to the fairy:

"Where do you come from?"

And the fairy said:

"This is where I live."

And the little girl said:

"I never heard about any fairies living in these woods."

And the fairy said:

"No, because nobody ever saw me here before. But you are a good little girl, so I let you see me."

And the good little girl said:

"How do you manage not to be seen by people, even tho they walk right past you every day?"

And the fairy said:

"I lend them money."—*London Answers.*

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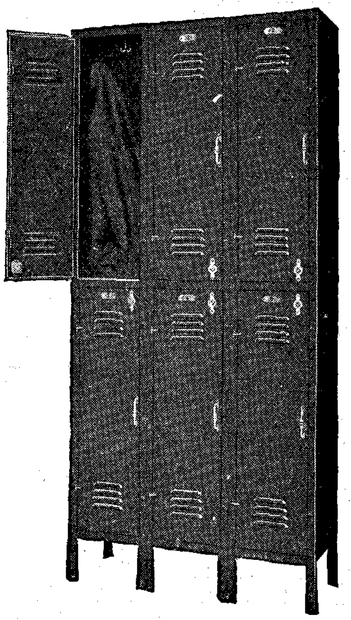

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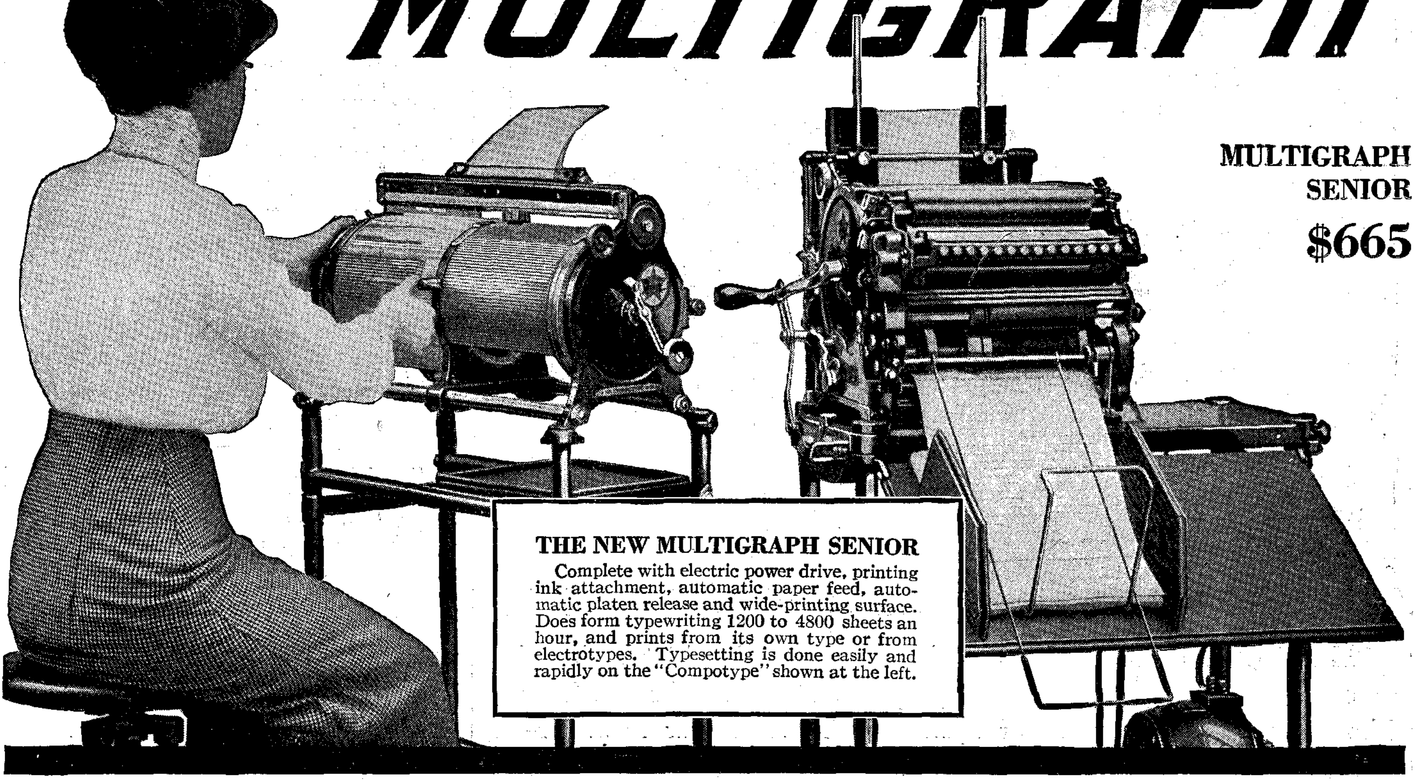

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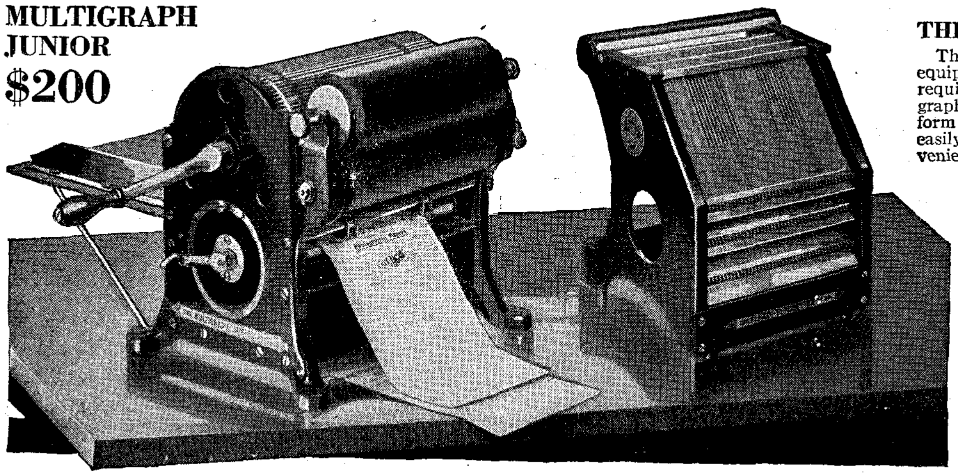

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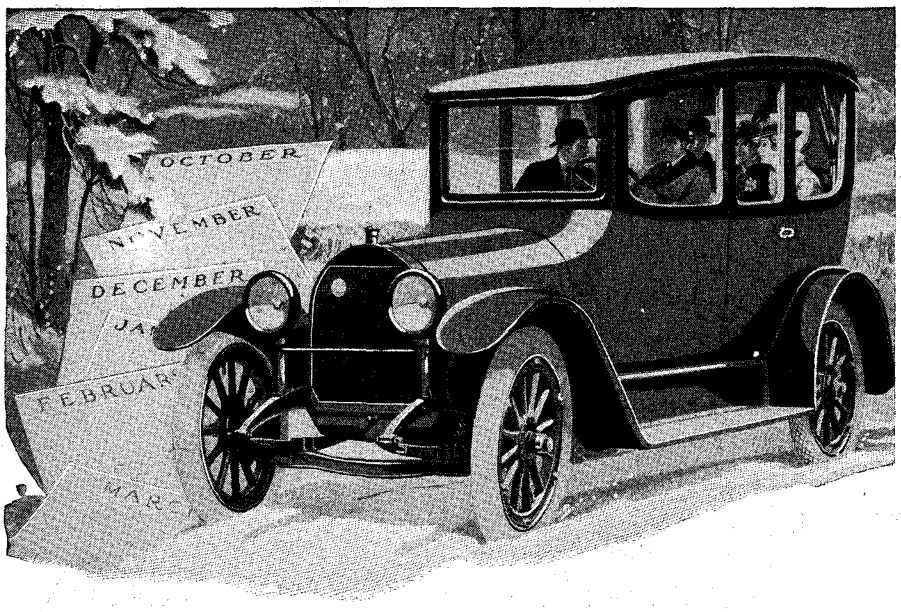

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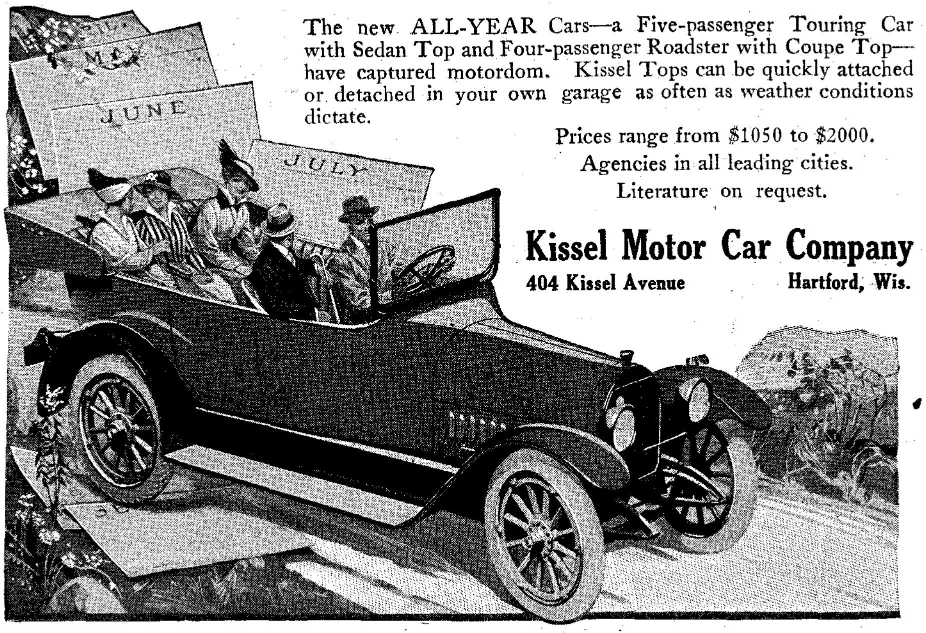

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SPICE OF LIFE

Why They Suff.—Sign on 20th Street, near Sixth Avenue: "Wanted—A few girls to clean waists. Also a few bright girls. Apply ninth floor."—*New York Tribune.*

Anti or Ante.—WIFE—" Don't you think I should have a vote? "

HUSBAND—" I dunno, Jane. You'd probably want a new hat to wear at the polls."—*Denver Republican.*

Stoical.—" Quite recently our Bishop went over the hospital and spoke to the men in each ward. In spite of this suffering the men seemed to be in the best of spirits."—*Hersham (Eng.) Parish Magazine.*

Suspicious.—TOMMY (after a thumping) —" You're awful hard on me, ma."

MOTHER—" That's because you've been very naughty and wicked."

TOMMY—" Well, gee! You should remember that you didn't die young yourself."—*Boston Transcript.*

Canny Courage.—Even when the fighting was hottest, the colonel of an Irish regiment noticed that one of the privates was following him everywhere, with apparently much devotion.

At length he called the man to him and said:

" You've stuck to me well this day, Private Rooney! "

" Yis, sor! " replied Rooney, saluting smartly. " Me ould mother she sez to me, sez she: 'Patrick, me bhoy, stick to the colonel, and ye'll be all right; them colonels nivir get hurt!' "—*Tit-Bits.*

Kentucky Kultur.—Civilization marches dauntlessly on, in spite of the unpleasant things said of her conduct abroad. Witness the following, communicated by Miss Bessie Ely Amerman, of the " House on Henry Street":

" It may interest you to know that I send my DIGEST, after reading it, to a schoolmaster 'way back in the mountains of Kentucky, who is using it, with the picture-supplement to the Sunday *Times*, in papering his new house and, I think, the schoolhouse. Heretofore most of the children have learned to read from the Sears-Roebuck catalogs and Peruna advertisements with which they have papered their houses. This is certainly a step in progress."

A Traveler.—Representative Billy Wilson, who dwells in Chicago, found himself in the upper peninsula of Michigan doing some fishing and hunting. While there he conversed with the guide that he had hired in order to have somebody around to talk to.

" Must get mighty all-fired cold up here in winter," remarked Wilson one morning.

" Yes, it often gets away down to forty-five below zero," replied the native.

" Don't see how you stand it," said the Congressman.

" Oh, I always spend my winters in the South," explained the guide.

" Go South, eh? Well, well! That's enterprising. And where do you go? "

" Grand Rapids," said the guide.—*Collier's.*

Revenge.—" Mr. Shepherd, your daughter has promised to marry me."

" Humph; she said she'd get even with me when I refused to get her a Pekinese pup."—*London Mail.*

Welcome Change.—" You look blue and discouraged, old man."

" I'm not myself this morning."

" Well, that's nothing to feel so bad about."—*Boston Transcript.*

Untouched.—Friend—" Well, how's the war affecting you? "

Post-Cubist-Impressionist Sculptor—" Not a bit, old chap. I never sold anything before it started—and I haven't since."—*Punch.*

Scripture Revised.—" The Bible tells us we should love our neighbors," said the good deacon.

" Yes, but the Bible was written before our neighbors lived so close," replied the mere man.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A Hasty Inference.—Yesterday was one of those off-days in newspaper life. Under the heading, " War Questions Answered," *The Evening Mail* told an anxious reader how to obtain a marriage license.—*F. M. O'B. in The New York Evening Mail.*

A Timely Hint.—O'Leary, V. C., is bright as well as brave. To a young fellow who begged him for one of his buttons as a keepsake, Michael said:

" Is it one button only you're wantin'? Sure, if ye'll just cross the road a bit there's a fine-lookin' sergeant there who'll give you a coat full of buttons for the asking; and you'd look mighty fine in khaki, me lad."

The souvenir-hunter disappeared.—*Boston Transcript.*

Faith in Nature.—" That feller Morgan Buttles is terrible unpopular," said one mountaineer.

" We'll have to git rid o' him somehow," replied the old moonshiner.

" Yes. But we don't want to do nothin' in a way that ain't legitimate an' customary. You know he has p'litical ambitions."

" I've heard so. But he ain't got no pull."

" Yes, he has. An' you an' your relations want to stand back o' me when I put the case up to our Congressman. We'll git Buttles app'inted a revenue inspector, an' then let nature take its course."—*Washington Star.*

Strategic Retreat.—Two boys, one the possessor of a permit, were fishing on a certain estate when a gamekeeper suddenly darted from a thicket. The lad with the permit uttered a cry of fright, dropt his rod, and ran off at top speed. The gamekeeper was led a swift chase. Then, worn out, the boy halted. The man seized him by the arm and said between pants:

" Have you a permit to fish on this estate? "

" Yes, to be sure," said the boy quietly.

" You have? Then show it to me."

The boy drew the permit from his pocket. The man examined it and frowned in perplexity and anger.

" Why did you run when you had this permit? " he asked.

" To let the other boy get away," was the reply. " He didn't have none."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

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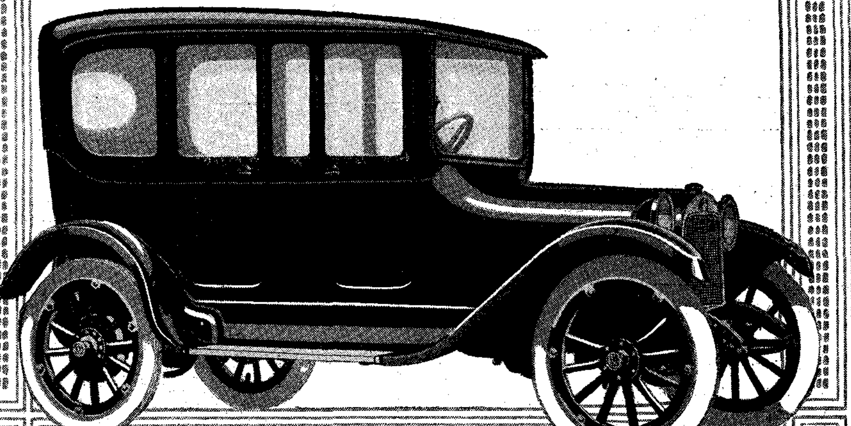

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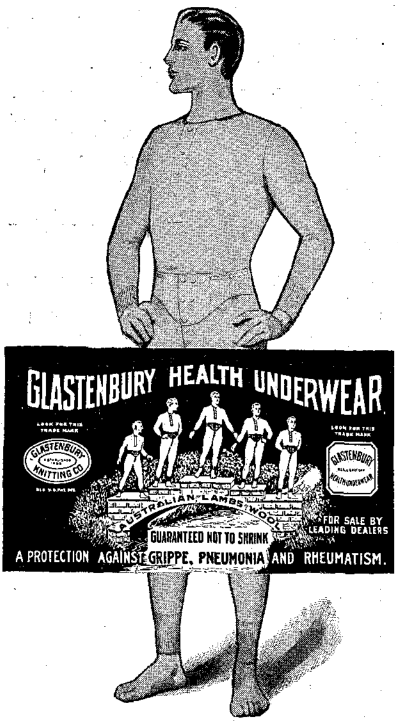
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WHAT AMERICA THINKS OF VOTES FOR WOMEN

(*Continued from page 756*)

an illuminating ray on the situation in Peoria:

> "When thousands of women turned out on registration day and indicated their intention of voting at the city election, the supporters of the reform candidate hailed this fact as an indication of the certain election of their candidate. Much to their astonishment, however, on election day a great majority of the women voters cast their votes for Mayor Woodruff."

Illinois editors seem long since to have come to the conclusion that there is no good reason why a woman should not be as well posted on public questions as men, and warn politicians that they "will do well to adapt themselves to it and to see that women are given every opportunity for an intelligent use of the voting power."

These, then, are the main ideas express by the editors of the great suffrage States, in which Illinois may now be fairly included. The opinions are overwhelmingly in favor of the women, the opposition being so small—tho occasionally "little but loud"—as to be largely outvoted.

CAMPAIGN STATES

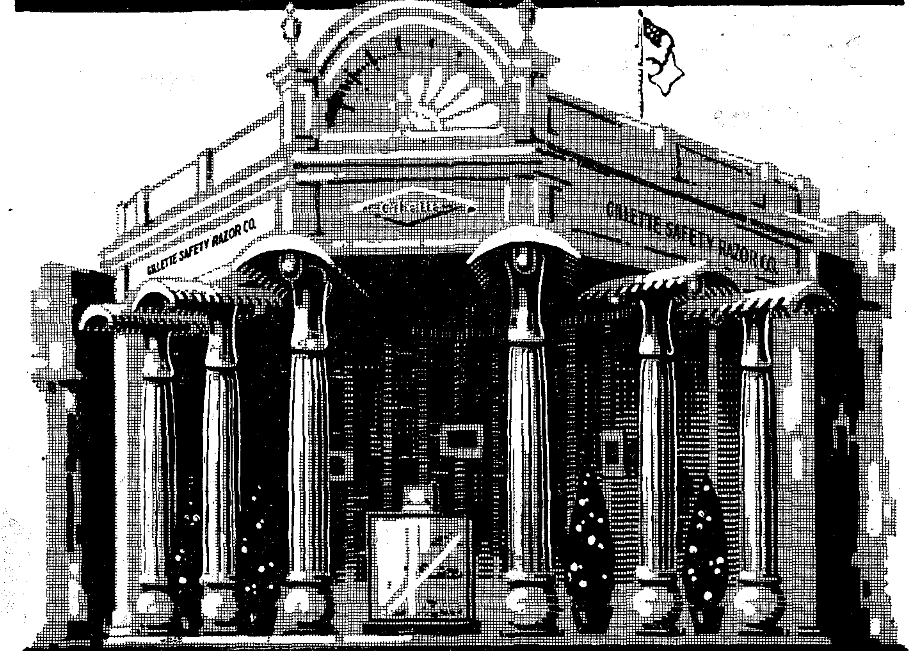
What, now, is the attitude of those great States that are about to face the issue squarely in a general election—particularly the States of Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, which are already involved in campaigns for "Votes for Women"?

Generally speaking, the press favor it, tho the community interest is shown to be weak in proportion, a majority of localities being reported as doubtful, neutral, or negative. While there are forty-five editors who are unqualifiedly for it, only twenty-six communities are reported as showing the same bias. Massachusetts seems most certain of its good-will; New York most widely interested; New Jersey fairly well at sea as to its intentions; and Pennsylvania most determined in the attitude of its press, tho suffragists are said to have that State on their black list. There is less of the enthusiasm of the Western editors, but a greater tendency to argumentation.

Thus in Massachusetts the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* takes the ground that if it is a "privilege based on civic capacity, there is no reason for debarring competent women . . . so long as no discrimination is made against incompetent men." The Boston *Journal* favors the reform because "the possible harm to the State is negligible compared to the probable good to the women as a class." The basis of the argument of the Boston *Evening Record* is that to deny suffrage to women is to deny the truth of democracy. It reaches the climax of emphasis in the following conclusion: "If women have not brains enough to vote, we don't see how they have brains enough to be trusted with a child." The Springfield *Republican* evidently concurs in this belief; but *The Union*, also of Springfield, is flatly against it on rather unusual grounds. "We do not admit that woman suffrage is a 'right'; it may be a privilege that should be extended to them as a matter of equity, but the right to the vote is not inherent." The Lynn *Item*, declining to be quoted on its editorial opinion, declares there is "pronounced" sentiment on both sides of the question. *The Evening Gazette*, of Worcester, makes the same declaration concerning that city, tho it nevertheless declares itself in favor of the change if it can be shown that a majority of women want the vote. Many papers "run matter" on both sides of the question, claiming that the attitude of the community is indifferent; the Springfield *Republican* "hopes" it is favorable, but *The Gazette*, of Northampton, with its woman's college, confesses it "does not know."

Buffalo, Troy, Rochester, Syracuse, and Geneva papers report their communities either opposed to it or divided, with the advantage on the side of the opposition; but all other cities and towns of New York State show favorable returns, with a few inconsiderable exceptions. The Hudson *Republican* is the only one to report indifference, tho it believes that Columbia County will go 3 to 1 against the question. The Troy *Record*, emphasizing its neutrality, adds that the importance of the whole subject is overestimated. "It would be less harmful," tho, "than the absurdities and improprieties of a continuing suffrage campaign. . . . We believe the place for each man to thrash out this question is in his home, not in newspaper columns." The Rochester *Herald* says the opposition there is believed to be in a considerable majority; but farther south the Ithaca *Journal* declares there is a strong sentiment in favor of suffrage, "not only in Ithaca, but also in the towns outside." The replies from New York State show a really active interest in the question, most of the editors treating the subject as they would any other political issue, and practically all showing evidences of local campaigns. The answers are invariably serious, and the opinions usually positive. The New York *Tribune*, for instance, avows itself an "uncompromising advocate"; *The Evening Post* has "long been an advocate of woman suffrage; and the New York *Press* and *Evening Mail* reply emphatically in the affirmative. The Oswego *Times* is "heartily" in favor; and *The News-Telegraph*, of Poughkeepsie, "most emphatically, and has been for fifty years." The majority of the smaller papers of the State, save for the places already excepted, seem to reflect this tone.

NO STROPPING—NO HONING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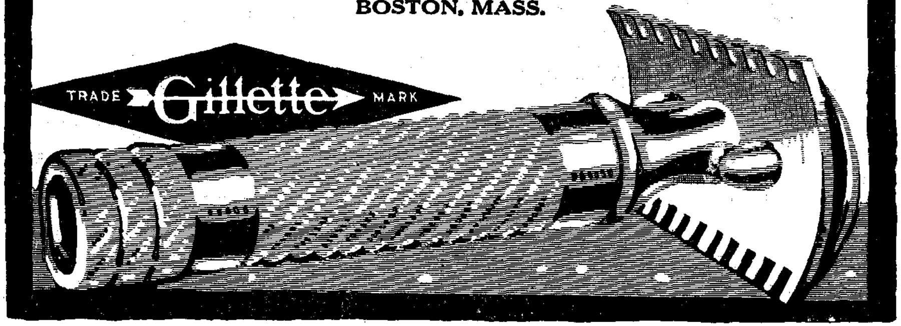

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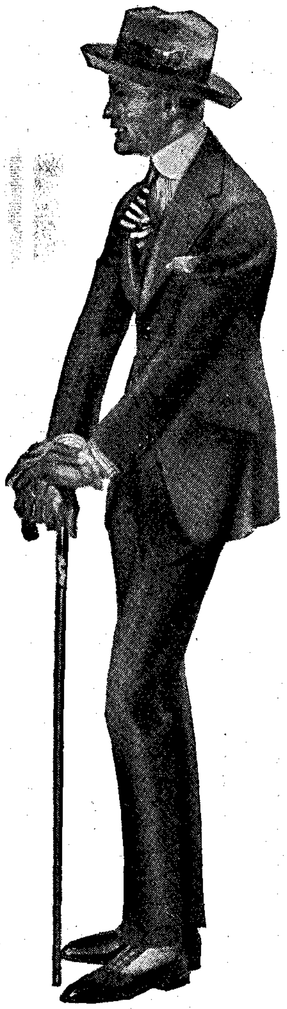

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In New Jersey the tone is much the same as that of the Empire State, tho the Newark *Evening Star* sends an emphatic "No!" The only two others that do not openly advocate equal suffrage—the Paterson *Morning Call* and *The Post Telegram*, of Camden,—profess "neutrality." As to the community interest, the latter explains that "the 'suffs' are better organized than the 'antis' and are accordingly making more noise." A large part of the State is reported either as divided in sentiment or neutral, tho many of the communities are declared to be favorable. *The Evening Times*, of Trenton, feels assured that "it will carry in Trenton," and the Bayonne *Evening Times* says that public sentiment is "very favorable."

In Pennsylvania more interest is plainly displayed in the larger communities, and other strong political issues are injected into the discussion. For instance, the Harrisburg *Patriot* claims that "with the expected turnover of the machine this year suffrage stands to win"; while *The Times-Leader*, of Wilkes-Barre, expresses itself with bitterness: "We have advocated equal suffrage in Pennsylvania for years, not alone on arguments which are a basis for equal-suffrage propaganda, but as a prospect of assistance in correcting the notorious and iniquitous political evils of the commonwealth." In Pittsburg, *The Leader*, *Press*, and *Sun* are for giving women the ballot. Yet the Philadelphia *Inquirer* asserts that "'Votes for Women' will probably be beaten by a tremendous majority next November. In Philadelphia especially the movement is apparently very flat. . . . This journal can not see that it has benefited any State where it has been tried. Nor can it find that any considerable number of women of Pennsylvania desire the ballot." Nor is it alone in this opinion. At least five other papers are reported somewhat in agreement, from Shenandoah to the Delaware. As usual, however, the "ayes" have it, tho at the same time many of them think that the sentiment of the community is opposed to it. The Carnegie *Signal-Item* declares this is "owing to the large (naturalized) foreign vote, influenced by those opposed to woman's suffrage"; while another blames the politicians and organization-leaders for "attempting to crowd it out of the public mind by placing unusual stress on local political fights." The Philadelphia *Press* and *Record* both agree in favor of equal suffrage, and that the sentiment looks unfavorable on the surface. Nevertheless, *The North American* states its favorable opinion with emphasis, and in detail:

"1. Because we are for democratic government.

"2. Because woman's moral influence is needed in public life.

"3. Because modern industrial and commercial life has taken woman out of the protection of the home and she needs the protection of the ballot.

"4. Because we need woman's housekeeping instinct in municipal affairs and her home-keeping in matters pertaining to children.

"5. Because it is justice."

The last count seems to be the determining factor in the minds of most editors throughout the State; and, in fact, is the opinion, either wholly or in particular, of a large majority of editors in the four great campaign States.

Following, in order of their more pressing interest in the political phase of the question, are the States of South Dakota, Iowa, West Virginia, Arkansas, and Louisiana, all of which expect to decide the issue at the polls during the course of the next few years. Iowa, the most populous of these States, naturally leads in the amount of interest displayed in the subject, altho there is not so great a variety of opinion exprest in the editorial comment as by the editors of other States. Nevertheless, in the actual number of returns Iowa is ahead of all others, thirty-four journals showing a marked interest in the subject. Despite four assured negatives, the preponderance in favor of suffrage is accordingly large, while only three declare that the community sentiment is opposed to it. Two of these, *The Sentinel* and *The Globe-Post*, are from the same city of Le Mars, and both declare that this opposition is due to the German traditions which govern a majority of the community. The Davenport *Times* reports that city as opposed to suffrage largely because of a belief that "woman suffrage would further the cause of prohibition." With these exceptions, the reporting communities of Iowa seem to be entirely in favor, tho the Algona *Courier's* "guess is that while a majority of native Americans favor it, a majority of naturalized citizens oppose it." *The Evening Gazette*, of Cedar Rapids, suggests a modification favoring equal suffrage on all except "franchises and similar public questions, which are better handled by men because of their actual commercial description. It is ignorance that has done most to make possible the pollution of the ballot by grafters. Also there should be restrictions regarding offices." At the same time, the Spencer *News*, believing that women will not be wholly free from all political intrigue, feels that the average results would be a "great improvement over the present conditions."

A pessimistic note of indifference is sounded by the editors of South Dakota. The Vermillion *Plain Talk* is the only single paper to express certainty as to the good favor of the community. The next best thing is said by the Aberdeen *American*, that, having been defeated in a State-wide vote last year, it will again be voted upon at the next election, "with prospects of a

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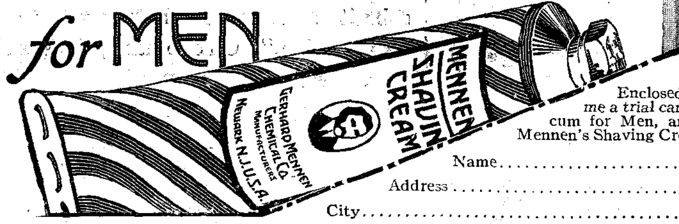

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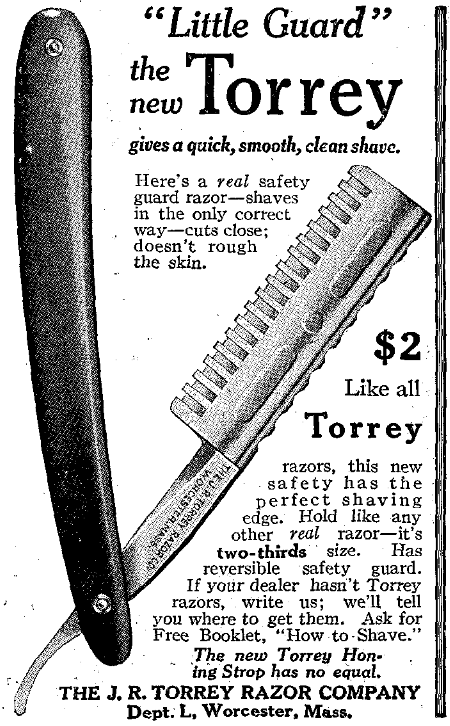
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more favorable vote." *The Argus Leader*, of Sioux Falls, feels that "South Dakota has enough indifferent voters without adding the women. The great need of the State is not for more voters, but better ones." This attitude is also taken by the Mitchell *Republican*, tho it is willing to grant the privilege if a "good majority of women really want it and will use it conscientiously and with real interest."

Stepping aside to view the returns from West Virginia, we find them brief, but extremely divergent. The Martinsburg *Evening Journal* is strongly in favor of giving women the right to vote, but "not so strongly in favor of their exercising that right where there is other representation in the family." For twenty years *The Randolph Enterprise*, of Elkins, has "boldly" advocated woman suffrage, declaring that "westward the Star of Womanhood takes its way, leaving the East to trail behind"; and adding, if the local community interest were not favorable, "I would move out to some more civilized and enlightened community." No returns from West Virginia throw any more light upon the situation than do these.

The situation in Arkansas is hardly any clearer, about half of the editors being neutral in their opinions. "The State Press Association," reports *The Texarkanian*, "at its annual meeting in May, went on record as favorable to it, but did not definitely commit itself to its support. The last legislature of Arkansas refused to submit a suffrage amendment to our Constitution." On one hand, the Harrison *Times*, which has been advocating it for forty years, declares that favorable opinion "is becoming almost unanimous throughout this section"; while, on the other hand, the Morrilton *Democrat* says that "sentiment is changing to against the woman's right to vote." "Altho ordinarily there is nothing within our gift that we would deny the gentler sex," protests the Jonesboro *Daily Tribune*, "surely we are already encumbered with enough ignorance without turning loose all the women in America in political campaigns to be swayed by the demagog." A conservatively progressive view is thus exprest by *The Arkansas Gazette*: "Suffrage is making progress, but it probably has a long way to go. We believe the main trouble is the novelty of women taking an equal part in public with men."

Further south, in Louisiana, the issue seems to be the subject of more lively thought and progressive action, and despite the popular impression that the South is solidly opposed, editorial opinion, as far as reported, is unanimously in favor of the principle, tho *The Times-Picayune*, of New Orleans, reports that city as unfriendly. The New Orleans *Item* is doubtful, also, of the entire State. Summarizing the situation in Louisiana, it goes on to state

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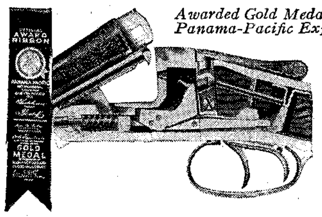

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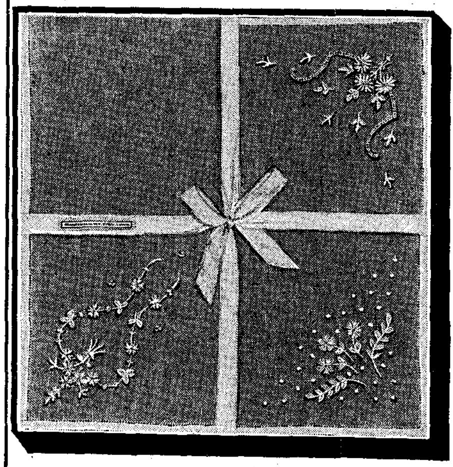

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that "the vote cast from session to session in the General Assembly against submission of a suffrage amendment has been growing smaller and smaller. In the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of 1914 there was actually polled, for the first time, a clear majority in favor of submission. The submission was not attained, however, because two-thirds of the members are necessary. We do not think it safe to predict an early adoption of the suffrage amendment, but the movement is undoubtedly becoming stronger and more serious all the time. We are the only paper in New Orleans declared for suffrage, but a conservative morning paper and an afternoon organ of the established political machine are both running suffrage columns." *The State-Times*, of Baton Rouge, reports a very active suffrage organization in the capital. The Crowley *Signal* is the only paper of the State to comment on the uncertainty of the Creole opinion; it believes all other to be favorably disposed.

ONLOOKING STATES

There remain now the two great logical groups embracing those that have not yet accorded women the suffrage in any form whatever and those that extend them a partial suffrage in a variety of limited forms, but have shown no further statutory interest in elevating their civic position. As there are only four States, outside of the Southern States, which thus far have withheld all forms of suffrage whatever from women, the solid group southeast of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers can be regarded almost homogeneously in their view of the question, as all seem to be swayed by the same motives and considerations, with some slight exceptions of passing local interest. While the negro question is a bugaboo, raising an apparently insuperable obstacle to the advance of suffrage in this group, nevertheless the traditions and customs of the Southern people also have proved to be insurmountable barriers. With only seven exceptions, usually small towns in border States, almost the entire Southern people are reported to be opposed to woman suffrage, tho the editors themselves actually show a fair majority in favor of it, with a few undecided. They all seem to be in agreement that the theory is correct in so far as it applies to white women, but the peculiar circumstances of the South forbid its practise. *The News-Democrat*, of Natchez, Mississippi, says that city is in favor of woman suffrage, but qualifies its judgment by making it apply only to white women. The Bullock County *Breeze*, of Union Springs, Alabama, expressing the opinion that a favorable sentiment is spreading throughout the State, declares that it has stood for equal suffrage for half a century "as a fundamental principle of the Republic." But

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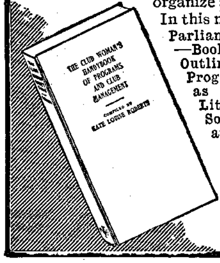
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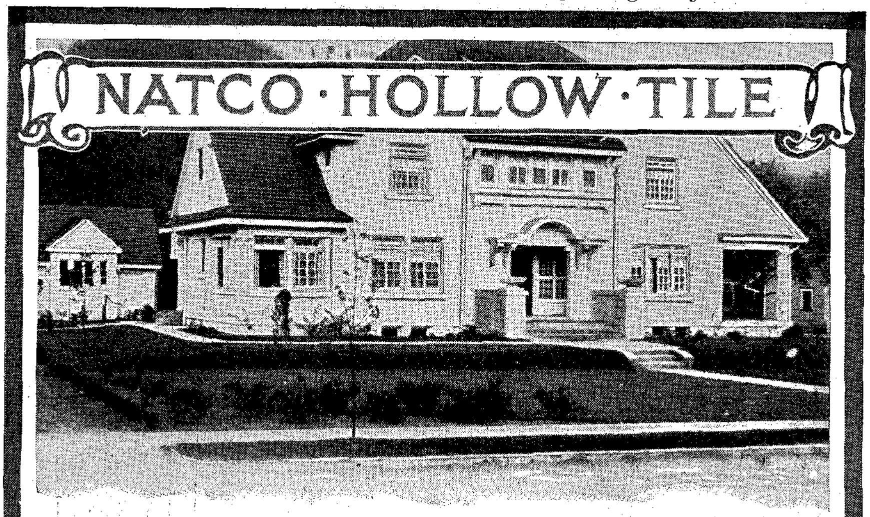

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the Birmingham (Alabama) *News*, with a decided negative, seems better to express the opinion of the South:

"The white men of Alabama by a large majority appear to be unwilling to tamper with the ticklish question of suffrage when it may reopen the whole matter of negro suffrage. The State legislature has very recently refused by a decided majority to submit to the people a constitutional amendment on the question. Neither is there any evidence that a majority of white women in Alabama want the ballot. The South is largely old English and Scotch-Irish, and quite conservative on all questions of government and social changes. Furthermore, the dominant religious sects in the South are grounded in the old Paulist view of the Scriptures and stand for the silence of women in governing bodies."

The Orlando (Fla.) *Sentinel* states, however, that the sentiment there is evenly divided, adding that it will require many years of active work to secure a majority in favor of it, "many regarding the issue with misgiving—probably because there is a feeling that woman's place is strictly at home." The Pensacola *Journal* alone declares its community favorable.

At Athens, Georgia, *The Daily Banner* says that sentiment has been growing rapidly in the past two or three years, and this is probably because it is the seat of the State normal school. But as for the present, the Macon *News* says positively that the community interest is unfavorable. This opinion is also exprest by the Savannah *Evening Press*. *The Daily Herald*, of Athens, tho, agrees with its local contemporary. In North and South Carolina there is little interest shown in the subject, according to the reports, tho they look on it as one of the things that are bound to come. Still, the Lexington (N. C.) *Dispatch* sees "no reason to get excited about it, as it will not mean anything special to the country, one way or another," and places itself on record as advocating a number of more pressing reforms. The Columbia (S. C.) *State* agrees also that the attention of its State is "absorbed by topics of greater moment. Discussion of the subject at this time is academic, so far as South Carolina is concerned." Over in Tennessee the sentiment is reported to be about the same. The Jackson (Tenn.) *Sun* states that in that city there are "scarcely more than two score women members of the local suffrage league, and it may be said safely that every woman in the city who cares anything about voting is a member." A slightly different situation occurs in Kentucky, where there is already a limited form of suffrage; but the general attitude is equally apathetic. "Few women advocate it, and fewer men," states the Louisville *Evening Post;* while the Lexington *Leader* declares the only reason why there is any sentiment at all in that city is because it is the home of some of the "leading female advocates of woman suffrage." The position of the Paducah *Evening Sun* is somewhat of an anomaly. It favors woman suffrage, "because, once extended, it may be discounted as a factor in politics, because of neglect of the accorded privilege."

Except for *The Herald-Courier*, of Bristol, which is a small city almost on the boundary of Tennessee, the papers of Virginia report their communities decidedly opposed to the proposition, and the editors by a large majority share this opinion. All papers seem to agree, from the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* and the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* to the Staunton *Leader* and the Winchester *Star*. Practically no arguments are express; the idea simply appears to be cold. Tersely, as express by the Hampton *Monitor*, "the great majority of the women of Virginia, in an earnest belief, do not want it." Maryland stands with the Solid South in its sentiments. Its editors express about the same opinions as those of Alabama; for instance, the Baltimore *News:* "Certainly there should not be woman suffrage in States where there is a large negro vote." One protest comes from the Annapolis *Evening Capital:* "Men and their political methods rule everything, and there seems no relief in sight."

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"90% of the woman in this siction are opposid to it."

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Most of the editors of Vermont and New Hampshire put the question entirely up to the women. "If they want it," concedes the Brattleboro *Daily Reform*, tho the community is reported indifferent. This opinion is also express by the St. Albans

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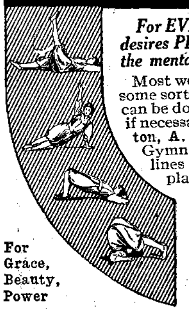

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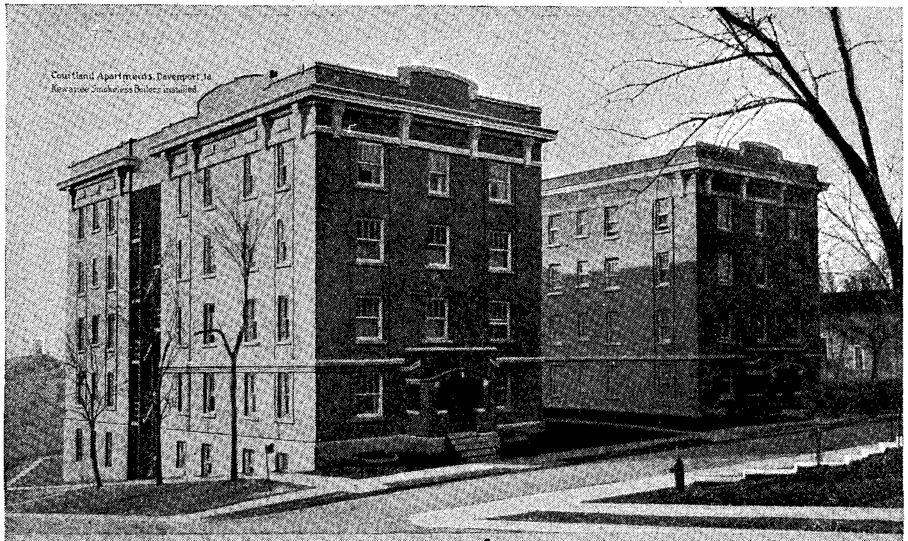
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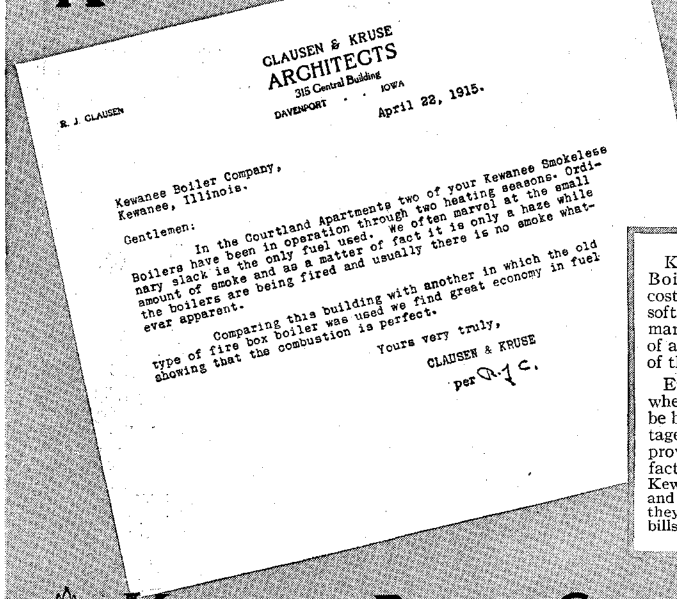
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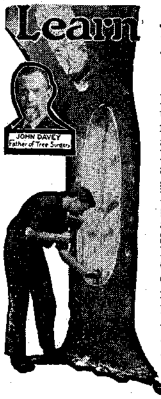

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Messenger, with the added declaration that the vote is "not a right that can be claimed as such, but is an obligation and a duty." The desire for the suffrage, it maintains, should be commensurate with its importance. The opinions of the Vermont editors are almost exactly repeated by the editors of New Hampshire. *The Courier*, of Rochester, New Hampshire, observes that while women have had a limited form of suffrage in Vermont for "many years, it has been a score of years since any woman has voted."

The people of Connecticut take a different view of the matter, according to *The Messenger-Leader*, of New Canaan, which declares that woman suffrage is a "fundamental right, and that woman should be accorded every privilege which male citizens enjoy, whether she chooses to exercise them or not." However, not a single community is reported as favoring the suffrage extension, tho the New Haven *Times-Leader* reports sentiment evenly divided. The true position of the movement in Connecticut, and, in fact, the greater part of New England, is described by the Waterbury *Republican* as having "got by the period of being a novelty and not yet beyond the dignity of being a live issue."

The Newport *Daily News* reports a general indifference in Rhode Island; but the Providence *Journal* shows a more lively interest, and advances a real argument in favor of suffrage: "We consider it unfortunate that so many suffragists bring forward, as their principal argument, the theory that the extension of the suffrage to women will materially benefit the race. Such an argument we believe to be pointless because it is not necessarily true and it overlooks the real argument, which is far more appealing and basically stronger—that we must either have universal suffrage, regardless of sex, or take the position that our present form of suffrage should be still further restricted."

The attitude of the remaining undecided States, that elongated group which is the core of the nation and subject to the powerful and conflicting sentiments of the South, West, and East, is as significant as that of the campaign States, for several have already considered the idea and rejected it. By an impressive majority the editors declare themselves personally in favor of woman suffrage, many of them having fought for it in several campaigns.

There have been two campaigns in Ohio. The result of the first vote, in September, 1912, was: in favor, 249,420; against, 336,875. In November, 1914, the State again voted on the suffrage question, and the returns showed: for, 334,160; against, 517,611; a majority against suffrage of 183,451. The city of Columbus alone, according to the Columbus *Citizen*, whose figures we quote, registered a majority against the proposition of over eight thousand. But in Youngstown, *The Telegram* reports, the "noes" won by only a narrow margin; and the Toledo *News-Bee* states the community there is in favor of suffrage, while *The Blade*, of the same city, says that at least "sentiment is gaining steadily." The Cleveland *Leader* points out that "many counties, townships, and villages voted for woman suffrage." The failure of the suffrage movement to achieve success is ascribed by the Akron *Beacon Journal* to the fact that it "has been connected up with the dry side of the wet and dry fight so closely—at least it has been identified that way so much—that suffrage itself hasn't really gone before the people on its own merits. . . . It should be noted, however, that the county voted dry in a State-wide prohibition vote at the same election in 1914, in which suffrage was rejected, so that the proliquor forces and the antisuffrage forces are not identical." At the same time, "all active proliquor men were opposed to suffrage." The Lima *Daily News* maintains that the tests have shown that "wives and the better element of young women unmarried do not seek the ballot here." Certainly there seems little doubt that at present the sentiment of the people of Ohio is against equal suffrage.

A very different attitude is exprest by both the editors and communities of Indiana. The South Bend *Tribune* reports the community "rather favorable, but not unanimous," an opinion that is echoed by fourteen other papers representing all sections of the State; and yet *The News-Item*, of the same city, reports a negative feeling on the part of the people. The Huntington *Herald* declares the vote would be two to one in favor; but the Indianapolis *Star* points out that while "a bill to give limited suffrage to woman was passed by the State Senate last year, it was not an expression of genuine sentiment." A large German element is opposed to it, according to the Fort Wayne *Daily News*, on the ground that woman should be subservient to man, "backing this contention up by Scriptural citation." Nevertheless, both the Republican and Progressive parties have indorsed it, says the Indianapolis *News*, and a Democratic legislature passed a Constitutional amendment in the Senate, tho it was killed in House committee at the close of the session. On the other hand, the Jeffersonville *Star* says that "repeatedly efforts have been made to hold meetings to stimulate enthusiasm, but all were fruitless." A most emphatic negative comes from the Hammond *Times:* "I believe the question would be badly defeated. The war has hurt the cause. The band of women, headed by the ubiquitous Addams, that went to Europe on a peace mission made itself as ridiculous as the coterie that advocated a sex-strike to end the war." However, public opinion generally in Indiana is apparently more sympathetic.

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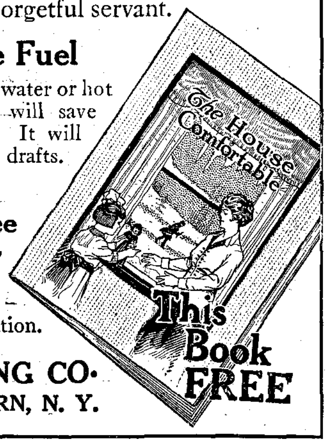

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The community sentiment in Michigan is remarkably like that of Ohio, tho there are a greater number of districts reported doubtful. In November, 1912, when the State voted on suffrage, the result was: yeas, 247,375; noes, 248,135. Not satisfied with this showing, the women asked for another vote, when the majority against the proposition was increased to a sweeping total of 96,144. According to the Grand Rapids *News*, all the counties in that section of the State returned majorities against suffrage. The Muskegon *Chronicle* declares that if again voted upon it would still be defeated; but the Cadillac *Evening News* explains that any doubt that may exist as to the sentiment of the community "is due to the fact that the entire strength of the liquor element in Michigan will hereafter be opposed to woman suffrage." The Bay City *Daily Times* adds that "the many voters who came from foreign lands are almost as a unit against it." The Detroit *Journal* places itself on record for woman suffrage, pointing out that it has already fought two campaigns for it; and the Lansing *State Journal* not only declares itself "most decidedly" in favor, but is also sanguine as to the good-will of the community. "Emphatically neutral" is the standpoint of *The News-Advocate*, of Manistee. Altogether, Michigan shows no great warmth over the subject, and it seems fairly indicated, despite the generally favorable attitude of editors, that there are no immediate prospects of success for the reform there.

Indifference and doubt are largely responsible for the failure of the "cause" to attain a large degree of success in Wisconsin. The sentiment of the community is quite evidently opposed. This is reported due to the large German population, "whose tradition is against woman suffrage," according to the Milwaukee *Times*. But *The Sentinel*, of the same city, raises another question: "Do the great majority of them really want to vote? If not, why impose it on them? If so, they are entitled to it. Convert the women first." The Eau Claire *Leader* believes that "when a woman in any other State in the Union has a right to vote, that right is due to women in the State of Wisconsin. At the same time we predict Wisconsin will be one of the slowest ones to grant suffrage; for which there's a reason, chiefly on account of indifference on the part of women themselves." This belief seems to be verified in the judgment of *The Daily Northwestern*, of Oshkosh, by the fact that a few months ago the State voted down a proposed amendment favoring suffrage by a 90,000 majority, with no effort on the part of those opposed; and it believes that "if a fight should be made, the majority against it would probably be larger." The Racine *Times* not only reports the community unfavorable, but declares itself of the same mind. With fourteen editors favoring it, and thirteen communities opposed (without considering the doubtful ones) it still seems, as several papers report, that further "education" of the women is required before equal suffrage will become an assured fact.

Minnesota maintains a high average for the opposition, but the tendency in favor of equal suffrage becomes much stronger than in the States just discust. There is no political information on which the editors can base any conclusions as to public sentiment; but the Duluth *Herald* declares that "if the matter were put to a vote it would be close, with the chances slightly favoring an affirmative result"; and the Little Falls *Transcript*, the Austin *Herald*, and the Minneapolis *Journal* are inclined to agree with this opinion. However, *The Daily Eagle*, of Red Wing, says the "majority sentiment is 'no.'" This paper is not in favor of granting equal suffrage "during the present agitation of the liquor-question, as it would tend to inject more sentiment than business sense into a solution of the problem." The most vigorous negative comes from the Duluth *News-Tribune:* "Through presswork in connection with my secretaryship (of the Minnesota Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage) last year, and up to July of this summer, I know that there is a strong swing in the direction away from woman's suffrage. At first it was thought there could be no other side. But the sane, judicial, thinking public are waking up to the fact that they don't want it—at least not now." Out of the sixteen editors reporting, however, nine favor it. There are seven full negatives. The communities are said to be exactly divided.

In 1914 North Dakota voted upon the issue of equal suffrage for men and women. According to the Bismarck *Tribune*, it was defeated largely through the efforts of the women themselves. The total vote on suffrage was 89,419, with majority against woman's suffrage of 9,401. Sentiment since then is said to be unchanged. The same paper states that the large numbers of Germans and Russians are "almost unanimously opposed to women voting. In fact, the Germans put a gubernatorial candidate into the field in North Dakota in 1914 upon this issue. Socialists in the State are a unit for equal suffrage." The women themselves, however, are said to be indifferent. The people of Jamestown are reported as in favor of the idea, by *The Daily Capital;* and *The Courier-News*, of Fargo, earnestly advocates it:

> "No matter what the belief in its efficacy, woman's suffrage is coming in this country. It may not be next year nor yet the next. But it is growing and will continue to grow. We do not believe that it will add much to the purifying of politics. . . . But the entrance of women into the active callings of life and their individual independence and responsibility as members

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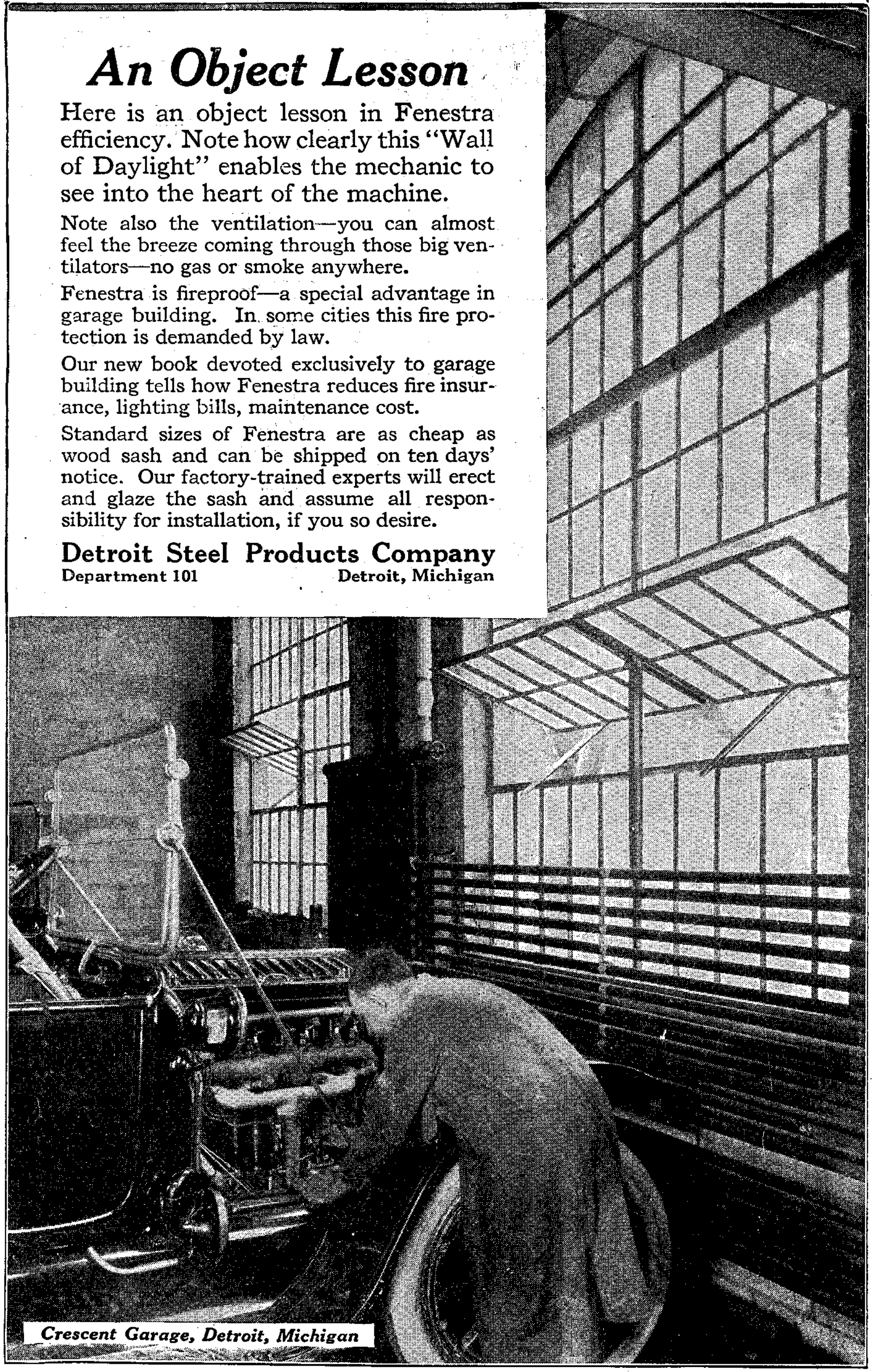

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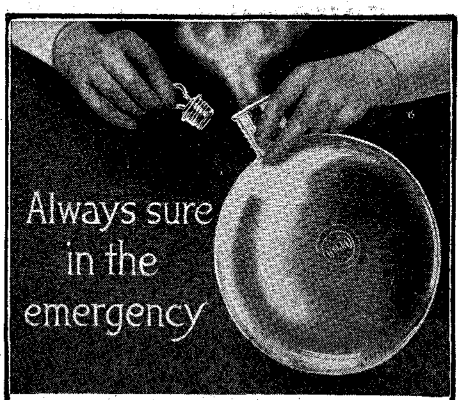

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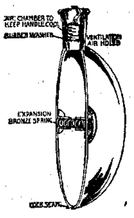

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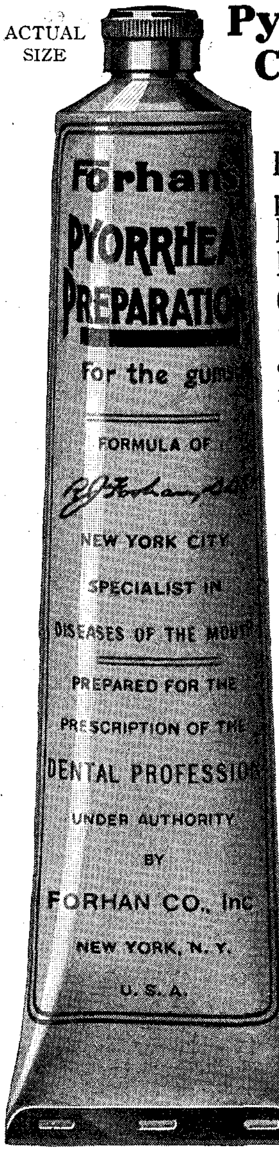
of society have caused a good many fair-minded men to believe they are entitled to their say in the affairs of government."

Nebraska is reported to be in favor of suffrage by a fair majority, despite figures, which the Omaha *Bee* presents to us, concerning the suffrage amendment submitted in the 1914 election, which failed to carry. However, out of a total vote of 246,944, the majority opposing it was only about ten thousand. The Fremont *Tribune* says that while sentiment is generally favorable in the city, it is against it in the country. "For some strange reason," says the Columbus *Telegram*, "all the Nebraska brewers are violently opposed to giving the ballot to women." But sentiment is growing. We are told that "five years ago the advocates of equal suffrage polled the city of Columbus, and found 12 per cent. of the voters ready to indorse their cause; while one year ago more than 25 per cent. of the city vote was recorded for the suffrage amendment." The York *Republican* reports the "cause" gaining in strength, and prophesies that it will win in time. The weight of opinion seems to favor this contention, for only two editors and two communities are reported actually against the proposition.

As a political campaign the suffrage movement is young in Missouri, according to the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, which maintains that there is no evidence of much increase in favorable sentiment since last autumn, when the majority against an equal-suffrage amendment in St. Louis was 57,827, while in the State at large it totaled 140,208. This is also the view of the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, tho its editorial opinion is "passively in favor" of extending the franchise to women: "Speaking personally, I can not oppose woman suffrage, for I believe women are entitled to the vote, if they desire it, as a matter of right, and I have no doubt their influence will in some ways be beneficial." *The News-Press*, of St. Joseph, which circulates in northwestern Missouri, northern Kansas, southern Nebraska, and southern Iowa, reports sentiment divided, with the majority against suffrage in Missouri, while it is favored in Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. The situation is peculiar in Kansas City, because it is directly on the boundary-line of a suffrage State. The Kansas City *Star*, which is "open-minded"—as becomes a Missouri paper—says Missouri is "hostile"; *The Journal* says it is "divided"; and *The Post* declares it is "rapidly changing in favor of equality of suffrage." The Cape Girardeau *Republican* agrees with *The Post*, and ascribes the local opposition to the fact that suffrage is looked upon as a prohibition movement. De Soto is about evenly divided, according to the Jefferson County *Republican;* while the Moberly *Democrat*, tho not favoring it, admits that

ACTUAL SIZE



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"no doubt it will come to pass in due time." And only two out of sixteen editors oppose this view. The community interest appears to be about evenly divided.

With neighboring Kansas and Colorado to view as examples, the sentiment in Oklahoma should, perhaps, be in favor of the innovation, but the Oklahoma City *Oklahoman*, the Guthrie *Leader*, the McAlester *News-Capital*, the Durant *News*, and the Coalgate *Record-Register* agree that their communities show no sentiment for it. The exact returns indicate ten communities (principally the cities) opposed, five doubtful, and three in favor, while twelve editors favor it.

In Texas, where large ideas have plenty of room for expansion, sentiment in favor of equal suffrage waxes stronger. Out of eighteen communities heard from, only seven are reported as unfavorable. The editors overwhelmingly favor it. The Galveston *News* hazards the opinion that the preponderance of sentiment in south Texas, "slight tho, perhaps, it be, is against it"; and believes that this certainly is true of the city of Galveston—an opinion that is applied also by the Galveston and Dallas *News* to both those cities. On the other hand, the San Antonio *Express* reports sentiment there as "leaning to giving women the vote," altho *The Light*, of the same city, believes that the men are unwilling. The Corpus Christi *Caller and Herald* says that despite the unfavorable attitude of the community, it is "undergoing modifications; women in most sections are considered too good to vote." At all times the Houston *Chronicle* gives "its loyal support to the cause," and believes that with the campaign of education going steadily on, favorable sentiment is increasing rapidly. The Fort Worth *Record*, while favoring equal suffrage and believing the community also in sympathy, states that "former Senator Baileyhas reentered the politics of Texas and will lead the fight against equal suffrage. He has a powerful following throughout the State, and his opposition may delay its coming for several years."

The voice of public opinion in New Mexico is thin and scattered, but it is very human. The Spanish-speaking women are reported to equal the English-speaking women in the interest they show toward the "cause," according to *The Rio Grande Republican*, of Las Cruces; tho the Roswell *Evening News* believes that the native women, "all of whom are Catholics, would not ask for equal suffrage." "We men are beginning to realize that only about 50 per cent. of us have enough regard for moral issues," declares the Clovis *Journal*, speaking for the community. As to himself, says the editor, "I am a single man; the matter does not figure much in the affairs of my life; but if I were a married man, I would hesitate in vesting too much power in the hand behind the rolling-pin."

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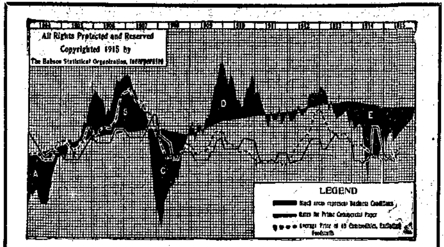

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

SECURITIES WE HAVE TAKEN FROM EUROPE

When the war began it was generally anticipated that the liquidation of American securities, stocks as well as bonds, by European holders would be very heavy. Fears were exprest that our market might not be able easily to absorb the great mass of anticipated offerings. Financiers and economists who have watched movements closely are surprized at the way they have turned out. The fact is that, since the war began, this country has absorbed about $1,000,000,000 more in securities than it would have had to do in normal times, and it has done so with remarkable ease. Approximately, it is believed that about $650,000,000 more of corporate securities were sold to us than would have been sold in a time of peace, and in addition nearly $300,000,000 have been taken in loans made to us by foreign countries in consequence of the war.

Just how this has been done is explained by the conviction that the American people during the past year increased their savings. In order for us to take up $1,000,000,000 in securities, it was necessary for us to save only $16,700,000 a week, which has been reckoned to be less than 85 cents for each family, or about 17 cents for each man, woman, and child in the country. A large part of our savings, however, have come from profits on sales of food-products and manufactured goods to Europe. We have been able to sell these products at high prices and to take in payment our own securities at low prices, which, as *The Wall Street Journal* remarks, has been "a highly profitable business transaction." Banking sentiment generally is that the selling movement from Europe has now in considerable part spent its force, but some think the movement will continue for a time longer, altho its volume may not be as great as it has been at certain periods within the past year.

GERMANY'S BIG WAR-LOAN AND ENGLAND'S

The great success of the recent German war-loan, which brought in somewhat more than 12,000,000,000 marks, called out from the German Finance Minister, Dr. Karl Helfferich, a statement that it "beats the record of the second English loan," and hence is "the greatest financial operation in the world's history." Comments on this statement have been made in various journals, and among them *The Wall Street Journal*, which said there was no reason "to detract from the satisfaction which such striking figures afford, so long as the achievement is reviewed from the standpoint of Germany's own internal operations." It remained an open question, however, "how far the present subscription represents actual new money." There were grounds, the writer thought, for fearing that the whole system of borrowing from the German people, founded as it was on "the hypothecating of securities one on top of the other, through the war-loan banks, represents a dangerous pyramiding of credits which bodes ill for the future." At the same time, so long as Germany is confined within herself, "any impairment of her credit-structure may remain unclosed." The writer noted that if comparisons are made between loans and general financial conditions in the countries at war, certain relative factors must be taken into account:

"The German Finance Minister says the 12,030,000,000 marks subscribed is greater than the £585,000,000 subscribed to the English loan, because he is evidently making a comparison based on the normal parity of marks to sterling, which is 20 marks, 43 pfennigs. This would make the German war-loan subscriptions equal to £588,839,000.

"But the intrinsic value of the German monetary system to-day is not worth 20.43 marks to the pound sterling. True, a mark is still a mark in German, if we may overlook the higher prices of commodities now said to be more or less prevalent in Germany. But in the international money market the mark has fallen to a heavy discount. Hence this must be taken into consideration when comparing an amount exprest in marks with a foreign currency.

"It is equally not correct to measure sterling in terms of dollars by taking the former, or normal, basis of $4.86⅝, since sterling has also suffered depreciation on account of economic conditions. A common ground for determining the relative value of the English and German currency is the New York exchange market. Here sterling is quoted in the neighborhood of $4.71 and marks 21 cents, or nearly 84, to use the ordinary basis of four marks. The true arbitrage between marks and sterling on this basis, therefore, gives 22.43 marks to the pound sterling, instead of the parity of 20.43. Taking 22.43, the 12,030,000,000 marks subscribed to the last German war-loan is equivalent to £536,335,000, or over 8.5 per cent. less than the value of the subscriptions to the English war-loan."

HOW FRANCE PAYS HER WAR-EXPENSES

A letter from Paris to the New York *Evening Post* gave an interesting statement as to the means by which France is meeting the great expense of the war. The writer pointed out that payments of expenses during war and after war are not the same thing. During the war they are first made by note-issues; after the war by long-time obligations. Note-issues are made by the Bank of France. That bank being a private one, such issues are, in fact, advances by the bank to the State. At the end of July the excess of these bank-notes issued during the war had amounted to $1,300,000,000. As a second means of raising money to pay war-expenses, France might have resorted to increased taxation, but this she has not yet done. A third means at her disposal was war-loans, voluntary or forced. Thus far there has never been any suggestion of a forced loan in France; nor has there been any sign of a long-term loan. Some observers believe there will eventually be only one great loan, and that will be a consolidation when the war is over. So far, the necessary work of paying war-expenses has been done by short-term treasury notes and various national defense obligations for terms more or less short. The writer says further:

"The French public seems to wish to keep its money easily within sight; but it shows from the beginning an entire willingness to use its money for the country in its need. There have been instances where hoarded gold was offered at the

Bank of France without its owner adverting to the fact that he was to receive bank-notes in exchange. This was doubtless financial innocence, but there is nowhere in France any weakening of confidence in the credit of either Government or Bank.

"The French bank-note at home remains on an absolute par with gold. Not all the staples of life are dearer than before the war. Where prices have risen, the explanation is not, as was the case in our Civil War, because the bank-note had lost so much of its purchasing power, but rather for more legitimate reasons. Shorthandedness in labor, for example, is one reason: insurance war-prices on imports and insufficiency of home supplies under increased demands are others."

TWO PANICS—1907 AND 1914

An interesting discussion of the panic suddenly precipitated upon this country last year, as compared with the panic of 1907, has been printed in the New York *Times Annalist*. The panic of last year was "a catastrophe standing alone, not comparable with any that went before it in the severity of its effects on finance and industry." Even high-grade securities "were much harder hit and more lastingly affected last year than in 1907." Following are points in the article:

"From the records of Harris, Forbes & Co. the accompanying table of averages has been taken. The months are indicated by the first column in the table, beginning for the 1907 panic with September of that year, and running through to November, 1908, and those for the 1914 crisis beginning with June and ending with August, 1915. The price given is in each case the lowest average for the month. All are railroad bonds.

Month	*Group 1*		*Group 2*		*Group 3*	
	1907–08	*1914–15*	*1907–08*	*1914–15*	*1907–08*	*1914–15*
1.....	95.08	88.64	95.41	93.69	85.52	86.10
2.....	93.38	83.16	91.86	92.70	80.46	83.87
3.....	89.69	....	90.65	....	77.89	....
4.....	91.81	....	93.74	....	80.23	....
5.....	93.44	....	95.83	....	81.23	....
6.....	94.96	....	97.06	....	80.24	....
7.....	94.58	80.42	96.67	88.77	78.77	79.01
8.....	94.74	81.57	96.83	89.91	80.86	80.12
9.....	95.80	81.14	97.90	89.40	82.36	81.35
10.....	96.61	80.00	97.36	89.30	83.24	80.93
11.....	95.50	80.70	98.18	90.34	82.83	81.88
12.....	95.69	81.46	98.84	89.64	85.80	81.14
13.....	96.63	80.60	99.47	88.41	86.59	79.25
14.....	97.52	78.65	99.48	87.50	87.74	79.11
15.....	98.86	78.65	100.59	87.63	89.44	78.74

"The panic of 1907 broke the average of these thirty railroad bonds a little less than 6 points, and at the bottom it stood at 86.07. In the fifteenth, or last, month of the period shown it had recovered to 96.29, a gain of 4.29. Contrast this with the movement in the fifteen months ended with August 31, 1915. In June, 1914, the low average price of the thirty bonds was 89.47; and tho the suspension of the Stock Exchange for more than four months undoubtedly prevented a much more serious decline than actually occurred, the outbreak of war drove prices sharply downward, and with minor recoveries they have held the downward tendency ever since, standing in the latest full month of this year at 81.67, a loss from the prewar price of 7.80 points. The divergence in the movement of the same thirty bonds through the two panic-periods was 12.09.

"The difference in the movements illustrates the difference in severity of the two crises. The principal direct cause of the decline in 1907 was the urgent demand for money. Individuals threw their securities on the market to get cash, and in doing so they were competing with the savings- and other banks which had to have funds to satisfy their clamoring depositors. As it became apparent that for the most part these demands would be satisfied within a reasonable time, and investors began to recover from their first fright, the panic

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Problem
38¼ lbs. @ 28¢ lb., less 10 & 2%. Find net cost; also what total selling price should be to make profit of 22% on selling price.
Solved with a few turns of crank—in 8 to 12 Seconds

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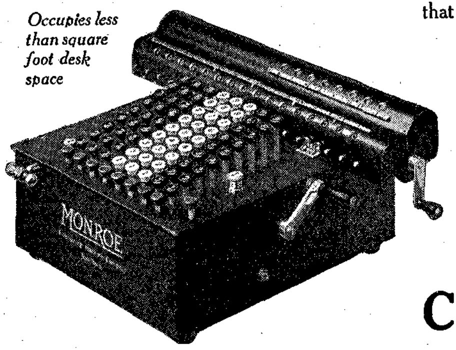

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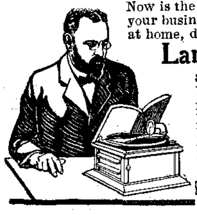

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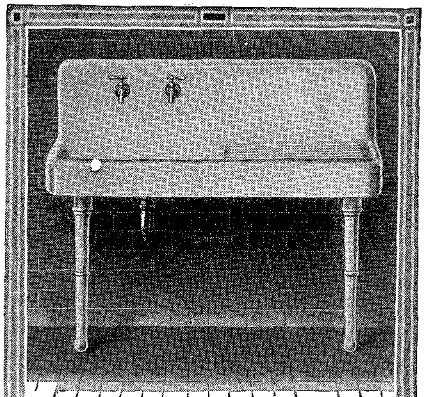

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"An interesting feature of the accompanying table is the divergence in price-movement of the three groups since 1907. It is largely accounted for by the fact that certain securities in Group 1, which in 1907 was composed of the highest-grade securities, have greatly depreciated in value and are now very low grade, indeed, while some of those in Group 3, formerly composed wholly of third-rate railroad bonds, could now be classified with the highest grade. As a result of these changes the ten bonds in the third group are now a fraction of a point above those in the first. The second group, composed of medium-grade railroad bonds, has about held its own."

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

September 22.—Artillery bombardments are kept up by the Allies, night and day. Paris reports German ammunition-depots blown up in the Champagne district. Berlin reports three French aeroplanes shot down; also the repulse of a French attack at Souchez.

September 23.—The American consul at Queenstown, Ireland, reports that the British vessel *Anglo-Canadian*, Montreal to England, carrying horses (absolute contraband), is torpedoed off Fastnet, but that the crew, including six Americans, are given ample warning and time to leave the vessel in spite of its endeavor to escape, necessitating a chase of 78 miles by the submarine.

September 24.—Three British war-ships bombard Zeebrugge. Artillery-fire continues without rest all along the line in France.

September 25.—The long bombardment of the German lines is followed by a great offensive movement of the Allies. On a fifteen-mile front in the Champagne district gains of two and three miles are made, and similar gains in the Artois region are reported, including the capture of Souchez. Germany claims all such attacks in the northwest, near Ypres, successfully repulsed, and asserts that 5,000 prisoners are taken here. The Germans claim the sinking of one of the British vessels bombarding Zeebrugge.

September 26.—The Germans claim a check to the Allied advance south of Lille, but concede further progress between Reims and the Argonne. Paris reckons a loss of at least 40,000 dead and wounded to Germany as a result of this raid, and claims an equal number of German prisoners taken.

September 28.—The British concentrate their attack about Loos, northeast of Lens, and succeed in taking, according to report, exceptionally strong German lines of trenches and bomb-proof shelters, over a considerable extent of the line. Second-line trenches are in their hands at several points and attacks begin on the third line.

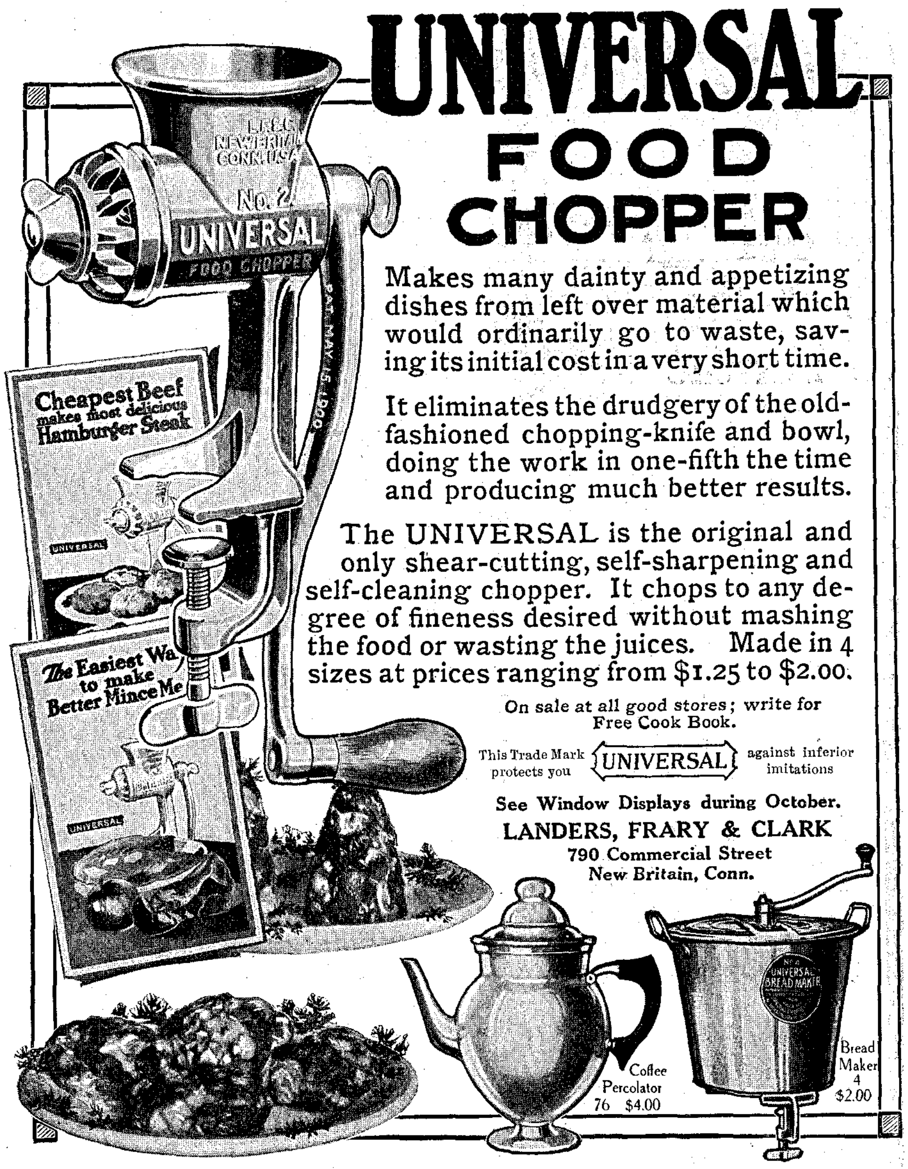
September 29.—The Allies are reported within sight of Lens, both to the north and south of the town, where they have gained the crests of the intervening hills. The British are reported in possession of "Hill 70," a mile or two to the north, while the French push rapidly forward between Souchez and Vimy, topping "Hill 140," the last elevation of the Vimy ridge, four miles to the south. The Allies estimate the German losses here and in the Champagne as over three army corps (120,000 men). Holland reports the draining of the last German troops from Antwerp, where 150,000 were on garrison duty, to stem the drive.

IN THE EAST

September 22.—The Germans are reported as penetrating west of Dvinsk, taking Russian advanced positions on the Drina.

From German sources it is reported that a new Allied force of 110,000 men is on the way to the Dardanelles.

September 23.—Reports indicate the turning of the tide simultaneously at three points of the Eastern battle-line. East of Vilna, along the Szczara River (north of Pinsk), and to the southeast in the neighborhood of Lutsk, the Russians score heavily. In the north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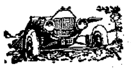

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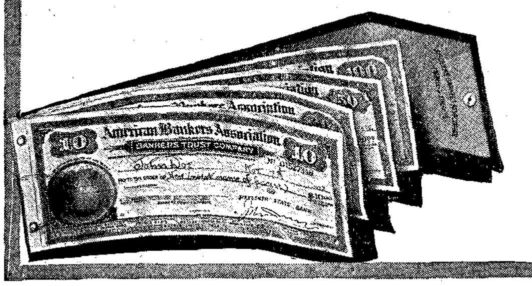

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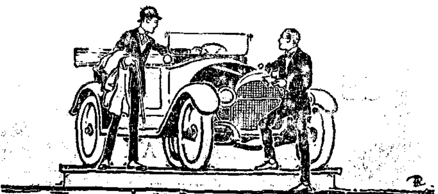

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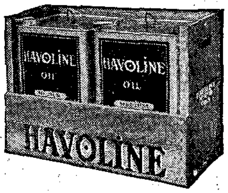

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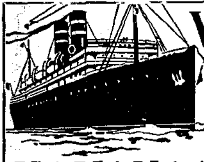

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the report of fighting at Smielin, near Nowo Alexandrovsk, indicates that Dvinsk is still in danger.

September 24.—The Russians retake the fortress of Lutsk, on the Styr River, north of the Galician border.

September 26.—An official statement from Constantinople says that the Turks have recaptured part of the positions occupied by the Allies at Anafarta, on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

September 27.—Hand-to-hand fighting and bayonet charges are reported as becoming characteristic of the fighting on the East front. Germans in the neighborhood of Nowogrodek, east of the Szczara, are further repulsed.

September 28.—The Germans under von Linsingen recapture Lutsk, in one of several violent engagements on the Eastern line, and cross the Styr. Other points of assault by the Germans are in the neighborhood of Dvinsk.

September 29.—Berlin reports von Hindenburg's troops still creeping up on Dvinsk, with the nearer approach also of von Eichhorn's command, to the south and southeast. In the Russian province of Volhynia, General von Linsingen deploys to the east, between the Styr and the Goryn rivers.

GENERAL

September 20.—Reports from the Italian front say that heavy snows are rendering war-operations increasingly difficult.

September 22.—The third German loan closes. It is reported that $2,750,000,000 has been subscribed, or half a billion more than was subscribed for the second loan.

September 23.—News arrives of the conquest of a force of 2,000 German colonists on the borders of Rhodesia and German East Africa by a combined force of Belgian and British troops.

September 24.—It is reported that the German General Staff admit the loss of 40 *Zeppelins* and 10 *Parsevals*.

Vice-Admiral Bachmann is reported removed from the post of head of the German Naval General Staff, to be succeeded by Admiral von Holtzendorff; Rear-Admiral Behncke, vice-chief, is also removed. It is stated that the change in personnel is brought about by the same factors that produced the recent modifications of German submarine warfare.

September 26.—With mobilization orders out for 400,000 troops, Greece requisitions 20 merchant steamers as transports.

September 27.—The Italian battle-ship *Benedetto Brin* takes fire and blows up, with a possible loss of 300 men, including Rear-Admiral Rubin de Cervin.

September 28.—Athens reports an advance of 300,000 Germans and Austrians on Servia, and mentions the presence of General von Falkenhayn on that front.

London reports victory for the British arms in Mesopotamia, where the Turks are driven from the Tigris back on to Bagdad, with the British in full pursuit.

September 29.—Berlin reports a great uprising in Ceylon, that has existed since last June, in which all tea-plantations are destroyed and over 2,000 persons are killed.

GENERAL FOREIGN

September 20.—Reports reaching Washington indicate that about 500,000 Armenians have been slaughtered by the Turks and Kurds or have lost their lives as a result of the recent Turkish deportation order.

September 22.—General Carranza notifies John R. Silliman, special agent of

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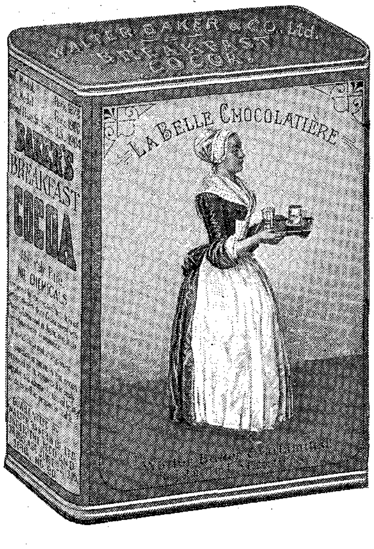

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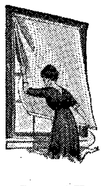

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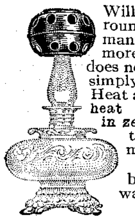

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President Wilson in Mexico, that he considers assistance by the Red Cross no longer necessary.

September 25.—A band of Haitian rebels attacks a small body of United States marines two miles from Cape Haitien and wounds ten. Forty of the natives are killed. In another skirmish in northern Haiti with Haitian *Cacos,* or guerrillas, one marine is killed and ten injured.

September 27.—A United States non-commissioned officer is killed by Haitian outlaws near Port au Prince.

September 29.—General Obregon announces the fall of Torreon. In Vera Cruz the church bells are rung in celebration of the Carranzista victory.

DOMESTIC

September 21.—Washington instructs Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, to make clear to the Austrian Government that this Government insists on the recall of Ambassador Dumba and will not accept his departure "on leave of absence."

September 24.—A mob of seventy or eighty Mexicans attack the town of Progreso, Texas, 35 miles above Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, loot and burn the post-office, and retire safely, with the help of several hundred others who cover their retreat from entrenchments.

September 27.—Remarkable gains in war-stocks occur in the New York Stock Exchange, as a result of news of the Allied drive in the West, and the success of the war-loan.

Austria agrees informally to recall Ambassador Dumba permanently. The Austrian Embassy is left in the hands of Baron Erich Zwiedinek von Sudenhorst as Chargé d'Affaires.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, of Kansas and Texas, with an aggregate mileage of 3,800, goes into receivers' hands.

The annual G. A. R. encampment begins in Washington with a celebration of the semicentennial of the Grand Parade of the victorious Union troops returning home in 1865.

September 28.—The final terms of the $500,000,000 credit for the Allies, as agreed upon by the foreign envoys and our bankers, are announced. The interest is to be approximately 5½ per cent., the term, five years, with the privilege of converting the notes into fifteen-year Government bonds of France and Great Britain. No part of the loan is to leave this country, but will be employed solely to pay indebtednesses here.

Washington requests the resignation of United States Consul T. St. John Gaffney, stationed at Munich, Germany, for partizan utterances on the war.

A battery of mountain artillery is sent to the town of Progreso, to afford protection against the band of 500 outlaws that is terrorizing the neighborhood.

September 29.—Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, talks by wireless telephone from his office in New York City with Chief Engineer John J. Carty in San Francisco. The wireless transmission of their conversation is approximately 2,500 miles (breaking former records by 400 miles), from the United States naval radio-tower at Arlington, Va., to the installation at the navy-yard on Mare Island, San Francisco Bay.

New Orleans and the Mississippi Gulf coast are swept by a hurricane of unprecedented violence, with a wind velocity of 86 miles. Much property damage is entailed, and several people are killed.

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